CRAWFORD CO, DIRECTORY.

LAW NOAID TO LABOR

GOV. RICH SAYS CAPITAL HAS THE ADVANTAGE.

Buggests the Organization of Corpor ations of Labor as a Remedy for Strikes-Document Covers Nearly Every Department of the State.

Message of the Governor.

The feature of Thursday's legislative session was the message of Gov. Rich. The Governor appeared at 2 o'clock and was greeted with great applause by the audience, consisting of all the Senntors, Representatives, Supreme Court judges, State officers and citizens from various parts of the State. The message was not long, occupying about forty minutes in its delivery, and was in part as follows:

Nov. 1, 1893, after the apportionment of the primary school fund was made, for the first time in many years Michigan confronted an empty treasury. This was



reasury. This was not caused so much by increased expenditures, as it was by the failure of the Legislature of 1891 to levy sufficient taxes. Sec. 3, of Article XIV. of the Constitution, provides that the State shall not contract debts to

NORNY, RICH. meet deficits, in revenue to aggregate more than \$50,000 at any one time. This provision of the Constitution was adopted more than forty years ago, when \$50,000 represented more than five times that amount does to day. It would seem to me advisable to provide for so amending the Constitution as with proper restrictions. tions to put it within the power of the State to borrow money in cases of neces state to corrow money in class of lecessity, rather than carry so large a balance. I desire to renew my recommendation of two years ago that if possible some means be devised for the abrogation of old special charters, so that all our railroads may be placed upon the same basis so far as taxation and supervision and other legislation is concerned.
The action of the Legislature two years

ago in providing for the one-sixth mill tax places the State University upon a proper and substantial foundation. With the inand substantial foundation. With the increased amount charged for tuition and a gradual increase of the fund as the valuation of taxable property in the State increases will place this institution beyond the need of asking further aid from the Legislature for years to come. The Michigan Mining School, when age and all things are considered, stands at the head of this class of institutions. It, in the nature of things, is a very expensive the nature of things, is a very expensive school. I would recommend that you take some measures, if possible, without in any way injuring the school, to provide that those having the benefit of it shall bear some portion of the large ex-

snail near some pornon of the large expense necessary to maintain it.

In the principal State insane asylums there are 3,226 beds and 3,164 inmates, leaving sixty-two unoccupied beds. For ten years past the average annual increase in the number admitted to the State asylums has been about 165, so that there is to-day provision for less than the average number of inmates who would normally be admitted to the asylums within the next six months. The increased accommodations afforded by the new asylum within the next six months. commonations anorsed by the lew asymmetric at a minimum expenditure by enlarging the Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Lapeer, so the opileptics at present in our State asylums may be transferred to that institution. Aside from providing for the increase in the number of the increase does not seen to say the says present in the number of the increase does not seen the says present the say sane there does not seem to be any neces

ity for additional legislation in regard to Maintenance of State Prisons. The State Prison at Jackson, State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, and Branch Prison at Marquette, constituting the prisons of the State, continue to be a heavy burden upon the tax-able property of the State. The total cost of keeping the 1,306 prisoners, which was the average number for the last two years, was \$644,558. The cost over and above the earnings was \$210,841. The cost at Jackson, where there was an average of \$10 prisoners, was 41 cents an inmate a day; Ionia, \$1.08, and at Marquette, \$1.13. At Marquette the executive expenses are comparatively large, as the number of inmates cared for is limited, and owing to the rigorous climate and distance from supplies, the expense of keeping prisoners there is larger. There must have been sor ething either radicalcost of keeping the 1,306 prisoners, which must have been sone there is larger. There must have been son ething either radically wrong in the management at Ionia or the business was run in such a way that a large amount of money was lost. The former warden of this institution was removed for cause. Since the change in wardens there has been a marked reducwardens there has been a marked reduc-tion in the prices of articles bought, but it is not probable that all the reforms needed have yet been adopted. The State accountant has been ordered to conduct an investigation, and he reports verbally that the system of keeping accounts is that the system of keeping accounts is imperfect, and that many of the practices there should be changed. It is hoped the law may be amended so as to provide for better methods and much less expense to the State for keeping prisoners. This better methods and much less expense to the State for keeping prisoners. This brings up the question of contract labor. In Jackson prison, where most of the prisoners are on contract, the result is such as to show that had all the men been employed the prison would have been self-supporting and possibly a little more, and

serious interference with free labor there. It is clearly shown that contractors of prison labor do not usually make larger profits than those who employ free labor, so that the competition cannot be very severe. No warden, however competent he may be, is capable of carrying on successfully, in all their details, anywhere from ten to twenty-five different branches of business. It is needless to call your attention to the fact that it is not practicable or reformatory to keep pris-oners without labor. It is sincercly hoped oners without labor. It is sincerely hoped no action will be taken to deprive the prison management of the right to contract the labor of the prisoners.

Sec. 11 of Art. 5 of the Constitution of Michigan, relative to the duties of the Governor, provides he may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons after conviction for all ofference were travers. conviction for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and

tive to the manner of applying for pardons.

seems to me that a law should be en-

limitations as he may think proper, subject to regulations provided by law relabilities willing to venture a fixed amount,

it can hardly be said that there was any

serious interference with free labor there

VOLUME XVI.

acted so as to make it practicable, upon the recommendation of the proper board, that this provision of the Constitution could be carried out literally. It is also desirable that some provision be made, in case of persons sentenced for a term of case of persons sentenced for a term of years, by providing either for the filing of the testimony complete, or of a history of the case, with any aggravating or mitigating circumstances connected therewith in the Executive office to be used in

cases where after years have elapsed an application for pardon is made.

Act. No. 126, public acts of 1893, entitled "An act to regulate the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments of this State, to provide for the inspection and regulation of such for the inspection and regulation of such manufacturing establishments, and to promanutacturing establishments, and to provide for the enforcement of such regulation and inspection" has proven a good one. Upon this act the Commissioner of Lubor has appointed factory inspectors, who have inspected more than 400 factories and caused a large number of improvements to be made in machinery, fire escipes, etc., and has also prevented the violation of the law in regard to the em-ployment of women and children, has pre-served labor from unfair competition, and served moor from untair competition, mri-has had a tendency to keep children, who have been in factories and who should have been in school, in their proper places. There is no doubt this work could properly be extended further than it has been.

Salaries of State Officers.

Salaries of State Officers.

I cannot too strongly urge that you again submit to the people an amendment to the constitution increasing the salaries of State officers. While the people falled to vote this increase both in 1891 and 1803 the resolution was a meritorious one, and had the people understood the real situation they would have voted it cheerfully. The officers comprising the Board of State Auditors also hold the important positions of Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Commissioner of the State Land Office, respectively, two of whom receives only \$500 per annum, while the other, the State Treasurer, receives but \$1,000. Owing to the meager salary and the impossibility of compelling salary and the impossibility of compelling man of ordinary means to leave his business and live at the Capitol, or of even attending habitually to his duties, t has made it necessary to employ deputies who are competent to do the work ties who are competent to do the work of the principal, and paying them a liberal salary. There is a difference between power and responsibility, and power without responsibility. It cannot be doubted that the interests of the State of Michigan would be greatly bene-fited by requiring all the State officers to attend personally to the duties of their offices. It is not only in the interest of economy but in the interest of good goveconomy but in the interest of good gov-ernment. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is another important State of-ficial of whom very much is expected and who is only paid \$1,000 per year. The Attorney General is paid only the in-significant salary of \$800 per annum, and he is expected to be the legal adviser of all the State officers, elective and an of all the State officers, elective and appointive, and the legal adviser to the prosecuting attorneys of the State and various other officials, and is expected to give legal advice in real estate and criminal matters, also in railroad, insurance, and various other departments of law where corporations employ attorneys edu-cated and experienced in these particular branches. It cannot help resulting in a loss to the State.

Labor Strikes. During the summer of 1894 Michigan, as well as her sister States, suffered from the great labor strikes which occurred during the last days of July. The strikes

raise the pertinent question, What can be done to prevent them in the future? Is there not some way in which the differ-ences between capital and labor can be adjusted without the disastrous resort to strikes? Capital is sensitive, and it may be questioned whether the very means used by labor organizations to increase wages and get other concessions to better their conditions does not in the end have the opposite effect, in causing capital to seek investment in some other line which does not require the employment of labor. Labor organizations have done much in Labor organizations have done much in educating and aidling each other in times of need. By their organization they have wielded a power which has compelled concessions from employers which indi-ridually they could not have obtained. No matter how orderly the managers of a strike start in, or how strong the reso-lutions pussed to preserve order and re-frain from violence or damage to property, it almost invariably happens that before a settlement is effected there is more or less violence used. In any event it is a place where the lawless element congregate ready for the first opportunity for violence and plunder. Among all the numerous sufferers from strikes none sufferers from strikes none sufferers for severely and in the code. so severely and in the end so disastrously as those engaged in the strike. They also find it much more difficult to recover from its effect than any others. Arbitration, compulsory and voluntary, is proposed as a remedy for the existing evils, but this does not seem to meet the requirements. Voluntary arbitration involves a mutual agreement to submit matters of difference to arbitrators to be agreed upon and a further agreement to abide as those engaged in the strike. They al difference to arbitrators to be agreed up-on, and a further agreement to abide by the decision when rendered. There is ample legal machinery for this Compulsory arbitration will be only establishing another court or courts, in which these difficulties can be settled. In case one party to the disagreement should invoke the aid of this new court he must show a violation of contract and an infringement of personal or property rights, or the court would have no jurisliction. If any of these things have been lone, then the courts now existing have inrisdiction and can furnish the remedy It will be found impossible under our form of government to compel any cor-poration or individual to employ men or to pay them any particular wages. Men of means will suspend or abandon busiuscless to try and compel men to work unless it is for their interests to do so. In the end there must be mutual agree-ment between employer and employe, such as will be mutually beneficial, or such relation cannot long exist. Any agreement of this character must also be based on principles of equity and justice. The demands of civilization have made the creation of artificial persons a necessity, and much as corporations are con demned modern civilization cannot get along without them. Laws have been enacted providing for the association of capital to carry on large operations which would be impossible for an individual to do, and many times the investment is of such a character that no prudent man would be willing to invest his all in it,

which if lost will not ruin him. Thus

and privileges, and upon them is imposed certain limited liabilities and responsibilities, On the other hand labor has been fight on single-banded so far as law is concerned.

Incorporate Labor Unions The necessities of labor have, however The necessities of infor have, however, caused them to organize among themselves, but in order to accomplish their object they have been led to do many things not authorized by law, and in some instances in direct violation of law. Uninstances in direct violation of law. Under the existing circustances it would seem to be the part of wisdom and justice to provide for the organizations of corporations of labor, with as much power and no greater liability than is imposed on corporations of capital. Create them as a body corporate, which may make contracts and enforce them, and be empowered in turn to sue and be sued, and in short to do anything they may be authorized to do in the articles of incorporation This would place them on an equality, and difficulties between capital and labor would be settled as other difficulties and disagreements are settled, through the courts. It is hardly consistent to condemn labor organizations for taking the law into their own hands unless some lawlaw into their own hands unless some law-ful and practicable method is provided for the protection of their interests. There is little doubt that there are difficulties in the way of carrying out this plan, and it is hardly probable that any law enacted would at first be satisfactory, but with the object kept steadly in view of pro-viding for equitable contracts and an equitable and practical method for their enforcement, in the end success is cerenforcement, in the end success is cer-

As the law now stands the appropriations for the use of the geological survey are raid out upon the order of the Gover-nor. There seems to be no good reason why this fund should not take the regu-

lar course of other appropriations.
There is very little if any complaint with
reference to the present election law, but
in the interest of accuracy and to avoid any change in the returns I renew th recommendations of two years ago that provisions be made for counting the vote at intervals during the day by a separate board. As fast as the result is known it should also be posted in at least one public place and signed by the board, and further results should he odded to it. further, results should be added to it during the day. This would prevent any changes for partisan purposes later in the day. With this arrangement the result of election in most cases would be known and the returns made out as early as 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, and as boards usually receive hay for two days there would be no increase in expense, but there would be a guaranty of greater accuracy, because the men would be fresh and would have ample time to count the votes and declare the result. The present method of canvassing votes by the Board of County Canvassers is expensive, and no better done than it could be by a much smaller board. This is a matter well worthy of your consideration. By the provisions of Act No. 169, Public Acts of 1892 the Carattern was authorized to 1893. the Governor was authorized to appoint a commission to prepare and re-port a general municipal corporation bill, under which all municipalities may be come incorporated, and this commission has worked faithfully and carnestly to accomplish what the act imposed upon it. It is hoped that this report will be such that without material amendment or alteration it may be passed early in the session and become a law. I would also urge that an amendment to the Constitution has been approximately to the results of the session and several substitution to the constitution has been approximately to the results without the constitution of the session and the session and the session and the session and the session are session as the session and the session are session as the session and the session are session as the se tion be early submitted to the people pro-viding that the Legislature shall be eafter not be permitted to enact special municipal charters. A bill providing for the incorporation of villages, and one for the smaller cities are already prepared and in print, and will be found upon your desks.
If these bills are passed early in the session it will save a great deal of work on proposed amendments to various city and village charters throughout the State.

The number of building and loan and aimlious executions in the State.

similar associations in the State, the large amount of money which they have loaned and on deposit, and the number of people who are interested in their management, would seem to demand that the State should require reports to be made from these associations, and that they should also be subjected to some State supervis-

CANADIAN SHIPBUILDERS.

Recause of Canada's Nickel Supply.

It is predicted by a writer in the Lonion Economist that Canada will eventually control the shipbuilding indusry, and this from a remarkable fact of only recent realization. It is now practically proved, he argues, that steel mixed with from three to five per cent. of nickel is double the strength of ordinary steel, and asit don't corrode or take on barnacles ships constructed of it will possess the very great advantage of never requiring to be scraped. More-over, as ships of nickel-steel may safey be built much lighter than ordinary steel ships, their engine power and orgumntion of coal may be safely reduced without diminution of speed. In short, according to this writer, such steel seems bound to supersede the ordinary article, and probably also all other materials in present use in ship construction; and this being the case. the nation which is in position to produce this metal must necessarily control the shipbuilding industry. For the present, at least, there is no considera ole supply of nickel outside of Canada which in fact possesses nickeliferous pyrites without limit, the entire bleak region extending from Lake Superior to Labrador being rich in it. It is re markable, indeed, but it is declared by experts that the Dominion can supply

a million tons of the pure metal annual ly, if necessary, for an indefinite period. Leather Colored by Electricity Electricity is now used for coloring eather more quickly and deeply. lide is stretched on a metallic table and covered with the coloring liquid; a pres-

Accepted His Deity.

▲ church meeting at Blackburn, England, lately, in parting with a lay assistant to whom it had made a farewell Diesent, passed "a vote of confidence in Mr. Pedelty and Mr. Pedelty's God."

-Treasures laid up in heaven don't stop drawing interest when the bank down here breaks.

CONSTITUTES 90 PER CENT, OF THE COUNTRY'S ASSETS.

Interesting Report of the Consus Bu rean Has Been Made Public-Percent age of Farm and Home Owners Com pared with Different Nationalities.

Figures Are of Interest.

The Census Office has made public a report showing that the owners of farms and homes, regarded as substantially the landowners of the United States, own more than 90 per eent, of the wealth of the country. Of the white owners and tenant heads more than 51 per cent, are owners; of the negroes, more than 17 per cent; of mixed white and negro parentage, 25 per cent; of the Indians, 65, and of the Chinese and Japanese, 14: The white owners of farms and homes that are free from mortgage form 71 per cent. of all white owners; of negroes, 89; of those of mixed parentage, 87; of the Indians, 36; and of the Chinese and Japanese, 97 per cent. The percentages of ownership are cent. The percentages of ownership are slightly higher for women than for men, and free ownership is also higher among

that 72 per cent. of the whites are owners, 21 of the negroes, 20 of those of mixed blood, 79 of the Indians, and over 10 per cent. of the Chinese and Japanese, while for home 39 per cent. of the whites are owners, more than 15 of the negroes, 23 of those of mixed blood, 53 of the Indians, 134 of the Chinese and Indians. and 14 of the Chinese and Japanese. The and 14 of the Chinese and Japanese. The white farmowners who are free from mortgage are 71 per cent. of all white owners; negroes, 90; those of mixed parentage, 89; Indians, 95; and Chinese and Japanese, 87. The corresponding figures for homes are nearly the same.

In the fifty-eight cities of 50,000 population and over almost 25 per cent. of the white numeristers are covered and

31; Wales and England, 46; France, 47; Germany, 52; Ireland, 44; Italy, 15; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 61; Russia, and Poland, 31; Scotland, 45, and from all other countries, over 47 per cent.

eign-born proprietors in the case of homes than it is among farm proprietors. Of the native proprietors of homes 41 per cent. are owners, and the lowest percentage representing the ownership of homes for places of birth is 12, for the Italians. The ownership of homes in the fifty-eight principal cities is nearly as great among the foreign born as among the natives. Among the native home proprietors in these cities 23 per cent. are owners. The highest percentage is 32, for the Germann of the proprietors in the services of the proprietors in these cities 23 per cent. are owners.

The highest percentage is 32, for the Germans, and the lowest 6, for the Italians.

The result of the inquiry as to nativity of parents of the white native farm and home proprietors shows that for farms and homes 55 per cent. of the proprietors have both parents native born and owners and 42 per cent. and 43 per cent, those who have one or both parents foreign born. The percen-ages for farm owners having both pa-rents native born is 69 and in the case of sexes and for farms and homes shows that of the proprietars under 25 years of age 20 per cent. are owners; from 25 to 29 years, 28 per cent; from 30 to 34 years, 37 per cent; from 35 to 39 years, 42 per cent; 40 to 44 years, 49 per cent; 45 to 49 years, 53 per cent; 50 to 54 years, 57 per cent; 55 to 59 years, 63 per cent, and 60 years and over, 69 per cent. Percentages are generally somewhat higher for women than for men. Farm ownership is more prevalent at all ages than home ownership. Almost 35 per cent. of farm proprietors under 25 years of age are owners and the percentage increases with age

and heads of tenant families than amon men, the ownership of the women being represented by 57 per cent. and the men 46. The women exceed the men also in the fifty-eight principal cities, where of the male home proprietors 23 per cent, are owners and of the female 31 per cent One reason for the difference between the figures for the two sexes is the custom that makes the husband instead of the wife the head of the family. The ownership of farms and homes is divided besamp of Tarins and nomes is divided between the two sexes in the proportion of 83 per cent to the males and 17 to the females. Slightly more than one-quarter of the 2,928,671 owned homes of the United States are owned by women and about one-tenth of the 3,142,746 owned

LUMBER THIEVES AT THE FRONT

mitting Indians to Cut Burnt Logs.
More than one is asking the question:
It there a reward for incendiarism? The
Indians of the White Earth and Red Lake reservations in Minnesota have been granted permission by the President, upon the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, to engage in logging and the sale of certain timber. The recent forest fires killed between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 cost of timber which would have been best feet of timber which would have been lost to the Indians but for the permission given them to cut and sell it. While this permit is granted to the Indians, it is well known that it will be entirely assumed by white men. The Indians will not cut or log a slick or tree—the lumber companies log a stick or tree—the lumber companies will do it all. It is the lumber companies who, ever since last summer's forest fire sure of a few volts is then applied between the liquid and the table, which
opens the pores of the skin and allows
the color to sink in.

have buzzed about to get this order issued
timber. These lumber companies have
timber. These lumber companies have
had their way. Instead of being 30,000,-000 feet, expert opinion put the burned timber at over 500,000,000 feet covered

> Indians get for it. They usually make a fizzle of their financial operations. Last summer Chicago insurance people accused the lumber pirates of burning these for-eats for their own business purposes. I The same charge was made by the se-

cret agents of the Interior Department. Whether the lumber companies burned the woods or not they at least jumped promptly in to take advantage of it and have now succeeded. A famous French detective said: "When you seek to find

Figures Are of Interest

nese and Japanese.

The results for farm properties show

white proprietors are owners, and not

quite 9 per cent. of the negroes.

For farms and homes 53 per cent. of the native proprietors are owners; from Austria-Hungary, 41 per cent; from Can-ada and Newfoundland (English), 47, from Canada and Newfoundland (French),

The native farm proprietors are exceeded in ownership by the natives of all of these countries except Italy, whose percentage for native owners is 69 and for the Italians 68. The highest percentage is 87, for the Irish. Ownership, is more prevalent among native than among for eign-born proprietors in the case of homes

homes 42 per cent. The total for both sexes and for farms and homes shows romen than for men. Farm ownership

They Take Advantage of Order Per-

by the orders to "permit Indians, etc."
This lumber is valued at the rate of \$4

per 1,000 as it stands in the tree. The whole value would be over \$2,000,000.

It would be of interest to note what the

the criminal who committed a crime think first who would benefit by it, who

think first who would beneat by 1, who had the motive."

These woods were purposely and of aforethought set on fire, not only in one, but in forty places. The lumber companies while the forests still smoked came swarming to the Interior Department to get the dead trees in their clutches. They never could have got the trees while the timber was alive. It had to be killed by fire or some other force before the Inter-ior Department could dispose of it. Under this impresent formulation to Indider this innocent "permission to Indi-ans" to log and cut timber some very black characters, with not a drop of Indian blood in their veins, are going to get rich, and when they have cleaned up from last summer's free without doubt another accommodating fire will sweep new regions and lay them bare and blackened to their

WHEAT AS FEED.

ome States Disposing of Fally Half the Crop in That Manner

the Crop in That Manner.

The Farmers' Review says: Reports have been received by the Review from correspondents in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas on the extent to which wheat is being fed to cattle. In some parts of Illinois wheat has been fed largely, especially where markets are not easily reached, or where other feed crops are ly reached, or where other feed crops are short. In other parts less has been fed than in some other States, apparently because no other farm product is found so salable. So a good many counties report little or no wheat being fed. Indiana is feeding probably a little larger proportion, and in some of the counties a third of the crop will be disposed of in this way. Ohio is feeding the crop freely and in-localities more wheat than corn is being fed. Over a large part of the State half of the crop will be marketed in the form of live stock, and there are counties y reached, or where other feed crops are form of live stock, and there are counties where the proportion of the crop fed will not be less than 70 per cent. In Michigan the amount fed varies greatly, some counties feeding none and others nearly all of the wheat crop. Reports of 30 and 40 per cent, being fed are quite common. Kentucky reports large quantities being fed, and some counties will dispose of half their crop. Missouri reports a like condition. Kansas and Nebraska are feeding very largely, the low price making it a very economical feed. In some counties in Iowa it is being fed largely, even up to half of the crop, but in other counties it is receiving form of live stock, and there are counties crop, but in other counties it is receiving little attention as a feed. In Wisconsin, Michigan and the Dakotas considerable is being fed, but the practice is far from universal. ORIGINATED THE BLOOMERS.

Death of Mrs. D. C. Bloomer at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mrs.D.C.Bloomer died at Council Bluffs,



Bloomer was a woman of national re-nown, being the or-iginator of the dress reform which bears her name. She and husband cele hrated their golden wedding four years ngo. They had lived in the same resi-

It was in 1851 that she began to MRS. BLOOMER. wear the costume which is now known throughout the English-speaking world as the bloomer. She was then living at Seneca Falls, N. Y., where she was publishing a temperance paper called the Lily. In addition to being a prohibition advocate the paper also devoted considerable space to the subject of woman suffrage. A Mrs. Miller, who in 1851 paid a visit to Seneca Falls, appeared in the bifurcated dress and Mrs. Bloomer published a description of it. She and Elizabeth Cady Stanton adopted the style and advocated its general adop-MRS. BLOOMER. wear the costume the style and advocated its general adopup to so per cent. for owners of 60 years and over. Among home proprietors of less than 25 years of age 18 per cent. are owners and the percentage increases without interruption to 58 per cent. for owners of 60 years and over.

Ownership is more prevalent among women who are farm and home owners and heads of tenant families they are so for the country as the bloomer.

LEVI P. MORTON INAUGURATED.

New York State Changes Executives with Simple Ceremiony.

Levi P. Morton was inaugurated as
Governor of New York at noon on Tuesday. The ceremonies were simple. The
new Governor and

his full military staff in carriages were escorted to the Capitol by four com-panies of the National Guard. In the executive chamber the Governor-elect was greeted by the retiring Governor, who was surrounded assembly chamber.

by his military staff, after which all proceeded to the LEVIP, MORION.

After prayer by Bishop Donne Gov Flower extended a formal welcome to his Morton complimented his predecessor, both as a man and as an official. There was nothing of a partisan nature in either address. The oath of office was administered by Secretary of State Palmer.

Telegraphic Clicks A sneakthief stole \$400 worth of jewelry from Herman Lustig's store in Akron, Ohio, carried his plunder through crowded streets, and escaped.

The trial at Clearfield, Pa., of the seven miners charged with conspiracy, riot and the burning of the Coaldale tipple on July 19 ended in a verdict of not guilty. Daniel Ryan, aged 80, died in his per

while attending mass at St. Patrick's Church, New York. None of the 3,000 communicants present knew the fact. Attorney D. Walter Bell, of Muncie, Ird., was bally beaten by J. N. Huffman, who claimed to have been insulted while on the witness stand in a damage

Capt. Buford A. Tracy, one of Winchester's (Ky.) most prominent citizens, was accidentally killed in an elevator shaft, his neck being broken. Capt. Tracy served on the staff of Col. Breckinridge during the war.

DONOVAN IS ON DECK.

LONE STAR OF BAY TAKES THE LEGISLATURE BY STORM.

Honors Thrust on Him Thick and Fas and He Does a Little "Jollying" Himself-Given Choice of Seats-His Own Caucus Disagrees,

Novel Opening Incidents.

John Donovan, of Bay, the lone star of the Michigan Democracy, who has been in the ascendant since it was discovered that he had the entire minority of the Legislature of 1895 concealed about his per-son, reached his zenith Wednesday. Since he was discovered by the political astron-omers a couple of months ago he has giv-en evidence of the possession of so many bright and shining characteristics that

bright and saming characteristics that no one will be surprised if he takes on a still greater laster as the days go by.

Wednesday was Donovan's first day in the Legislature, and he made the most of him. Donovan is a man of good hard sense and great modesty. He tried his best to keap his efficience from selling. best to keep his effulgence from eclipsing that of the ninety-nine lesser stars about him, but the latter insisted on its being brought into active service on every oc-

Donovan sought the Capitol early and Donovan sought the Capitol early and alone. He modestly took a seat away back by the lobby rail in Representative Hall. He hid behind a newspaper, hoping thereby to escape publicity, but had not been in the room five minutes before the newspaper men proclaimed his presence

First Call for Donovan "John Donovan of Bay," called Clerk Miller, with unusual emphasis and lung power, and as he did so a round of ap-plause that rattled the windows was given. Donovan rose up slowly, bowed his head in acknowledgment, and moved up the aisle in a dignified manner. He signed the roll with a firm hand and took the oath. As he passed to his seat the applause again broke out. From that time until an adjournment was taken later in

the afternoon John Donovan of Bay was constantly in evidence.

After the noon recess the work of selecting seats by lot as provided by an act of the last Legislature was about to be commenced when Representative Campbell of Ingham moved that Donovan be permitted to take his choice of seats be permitted to take his choice of seats be-fore the drawing began. The motion was carried with cheers, whereupon Donovan of Bay made his first speech as a legis-lator. He simply returned his singere thanks for the courtesy and expressed the hope that he might prove worthy of the honor done him. His modesty was again manifested by his selection of seat 55, in fifth row from the front, next the aisle.

Representative Chamberlain of Gogebie congratulated the minority on his consis tency in sticking to odd numbers. Donovan retorted with the remark that "there is luck in odd numbers," and proved it a nent later when his name was one of the first to be drawn from the box.

Does a Little Jollying Himself. When the vote for Speaker was taken Donovan jollied up his ninety-nine Re-publican colleagues by bobbing up when his name was called and voting for Judge Gordon, the Republican nominee was given three cheers and a tiger for this, and the welkin rang again a moment later when Gordon retaliated by voting for John Donovan, of Bay. Donovan was made a member of the committee to es cort the Speaker to the chair, and the cheers broke out afresh when he and the Speaker marched down the side arm an arm and ascended to the Speaker's chair. Donovan came to the front again when he was made a member of the joint com mittee of Senators and Representatives to inform the Governor that the two houses were ready for business, and Gov. Rich received him with marked consideration. Having set the pace by voting for the Republican Speaker, Donoran still further increased his popularity by voting for all the Republican caucus nominees,

To Have a County Named for Him. In the Senate Donovan's fame was added to by Senator Clapp, who gave notice of the introduction of a bill to change the name of Dickinson County to Donovar County, and the chances are that the change will be made.

In the afternoon Donovan called at the

remarking as he did so that the Democrat

ic caucus was unable to agree upon a slate

Hotel Downey to pay his respects to United States Senator McMillan, who was holding a reception there. McMillan received him with open arms and insisted on his removing his overcost and sharing the honors with him for the balance of the afternoon. He occupied a front seat at the McMillan caucus in the evening was one of the first to congratulate the Senator on his renomination, and it is given out that he will vote for him, and thus for the first time in the history of the State will a man be elected United States Senator by a unanimous vote of the Leg-

He was a top-notch guest at the spread tendered the Legislature by Senator Mc-Millan in the evening and had the best time of any one present. It was truly Donovan's greatest day and he made the most of it. While conducting himself in the manner of an intelligent, well-bred, dignified gentleman, he made himself the most popular member of the Legislature and for the balance of the session he has simply to push the button and his col-leagues will do the rest. Donovan has captured every one of them and they stand ready to give him the earth.

Nearly all the officers of Bay City have een indicted for malfeasance in office by

the grand jury. At Manistee the Cameron Block, owned by Mayor Hart, was totally destroyed. The loss will amount to \$34,000.

Lapeer paid out \$1,000 last season for full of vagrants that a decent man can hardly get in. Prosecuting Attorney Dunton was sit-

Prosecuting Attorney Dunton was sit-ting in his law office at Manistique read-ing a newspaper, with his feet against the stove. Suddenly there was a deafen-ing explosion and the stove was blown to pieces, while part of a partition was loosened from the wall-and celling. Mr. Dunton was pet insued by had. Dunton was not injured, but had a narrow escape. It was discovered that a two-inch auger hole had been bored about three-fourths of the way through a stick of hard wood and loaded with pow-der or dynamite and lightly plugged. It is thought that it was an attempt to fatally injure Mr. Dunton. Great indigna-

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pasto Services at 10.20 o'clock a.m. and 7% p.m. Sun-day school at 12 m. Frayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7% o'clock. All are cor-dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Trwin lowing morning service. Präyer mesting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rov. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 1:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Rov. J. J. Willits, Pastor. Services every Stay at 6:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father

H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M. neets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the mo

A. TAYLOB, Secretary. MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the

econd and fourth Saturdays in each month; A. C. WILCOX, Post Com.

A. TAYLOR, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on he Eq and 4th Saturdays at 2 octook in the at-simoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRATLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120,eets every third Tuesday in each mor JOHN F. HUNE, H. P.

GRAYLING LOD-. Meets every Tuesday evening. M. SIMPSON, N. G. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187 .-

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116.—Meets alternate Friday evenings W. MCCULLOUGH, C. P.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 -Meets every Saturday evening,
A. McKAY, Com.
WM.WOODFIELD, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, Ao. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. ADA M. GHOULOFF, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141,-Meets first and third Wednesday of each mont J. HARTWICH, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.-Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. S. S. CLAGGETT, C. R. F. HABBINGTON, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. OF V., No. 148.-Meets first and third Saturday of each month I. J. PATTERSON, Captain. ER, BELL, 1st Sergeant. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets

every first and third Wednesday of each month. SABAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com. EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper. LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.-Meets in egular session every Monday evening-GEO, H. BONNELL, Counsel Com:

HARBY EVANS, Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,

CRAYLING, MICH. A general Banking business fransacted, Drafts might and sold on all parts of the United States of Foreign Countries. Interest allowed on ne deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

C. W. SMITH, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

GRAYLING, MICH. Office and Residence one door south of Methodist Church.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC. Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After-GRAYLING, - - MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of he Bank. O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collections, conveyencing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly strended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House, GRAYLING, MICH.

GRAYLING HOUSE,

E. O. HERBERT, Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICH. The Graying House is conveniently situated, being near the dopot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and basted by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for company and invariant.

F. A. BRIGHAM. (Successor to Frank Petee.) Tonsorial Artist,

Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest Stop near comer Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street, Prompt attention given all customers, Oct. 1, 91. McCULLOUCH'S Livery, Feed and Sale

STABLE GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN.
First-class rigs at all times. Good accommodation for farmers' or travelers' teams, Sales and commission, and satisfaction guaran-

Fine JOB PRINTING

CEDAR STREET,

AT THIS OFFICE

bad Judgment."

bad morals also had something to do A village humorist was asked to sug he proposed this: "Honest tea is the

We suspect that

A New York man chewed the end of all his friends now agree that chewing is a very bad habit.

Russia has ordered \$4,000,000 worth of armor plates from a Pennsylvania Here is Uncle Sam's chance to work off his entire stock of blowholes

New York has decided that a bridge with a single span can be built across the North river. If this can be done the structure will be a bridge without

In Chelsen, Mass., all the bells in the village are rung on election day fifteen minutes before the polls open. This is the best application of political ring rule we can recall.

A medical authority asserts that s are a preventive of nausea. Now, will he kindly explain why so many theater goers are afflicted with nauser between the acts?

A dispatch from Muncie, Ind., says that town has "a boy who hears with his fingers." An investigation of this case probably will prove that it is nothing more remarkable than a correspondent who lies with a Faber

A voung woman writes to a New York paper describing her first love sensations as "a sort of inward inde scribableness of an outward all-over Ishness." That's it, exactly; any one who ever fooled with Cupid will indorse that description..

In view of the prevailing style of woman's dress, if sleeves a foot and a half wide are a good thing why would leeves a yard in diameter be better? The suggestion is handed over to the modistes as an intimation that they may be wasting their opportunities.

"I am not crazy how, nor was I ever crazy," is the emphatic remark of Samuel C. Seely, the New York Shoe and Leather Bank defaulter. It is refresh ing to find one criminal of considerable proportions who does not attribute his rascalities to "temporary aberration of

The proposition of some romantic writers to put their formances to the test by actually living through the exaged. Any one trying to live the experiences of a romance of the modern sational school would come into conflict. with the police before he had lived past the first chapter.

Some members of a recent grand jury in Chicago took a novel method of find ing out the true inwardness of bucket They had been appointed a committee to look after the bucket shops personally and took a few "fly ers" for luck and incidentally to assure themselves that the shops were violat ing the law. They had no trouble in finding indictments after this unique personal investigation.

In order to prove the docility of the bulldog the South London Bulldog Soclety, which is holding a show at the Royal Aquarium, has caged one large dog with a small cat, and the pair ge along together with perfect amity-and the cat is not inside the dog, either. Nevertheless, we fear the effort is it vain. Until they can breed a new kind of bulldog, with a different kind of face on him, the generality of people will still credit him with a fearful amount

Voiceless sorrow, grief that is deeper e lasting than any the ever brings, broken hopes, blighted lives and perpetual sadness are covered by the smiling mask of habit and edu cation. One idol after another is shat tered, but the well-disciplined mind after a little time, recovers its balance the carefully-trained hands remember their cunning, and, with no outward sign of inward desolation, the ship wrecked spirit gathers up the remnan of its life and goes on just the same as hefore to do the next thing.

The cental of 100 nounds, the mos sensible unit of measure ever used has not vet been adopted by the trade, but dealers continue to struggle along with the two measures. The grain is bought from the farmers by the bushel, but measured by weighing, which necessitates a reduction by the buyer. What he loses through error is a sacrifice to a benighted system of measures. Grain is shipped by the 100 pounds, and that is the unit upon which freight rates are The cental system would greatly facilitate the business and pre-

In Indianapolis, a young woman, hav ing a headache probably, sent a boy to an apothecary shop to buy for her five grains of antipyrin. Her messenger was ignorant and did not get the name very precisely, and when he got to the apothecary shop was so uncertain of what he wanted that the clerk had to guess at it, and on the strength of his own guess the clerk gave the boy five grains of atropine. Atropine is a nar-cotic poison. It is the active principle of the deadly nightshade, or atropa belladonna. It bears the same relation to belladonna that morphine bears to oplum, but it is far more virulent than morphine. Given hypodermically onetwentieth of a grain is a deadly dose. Of this poison the young woman took five grains. What can be thought of a system where a clerk in an apothecary shop is authorized to sell a drug of this kind and is totally ignorant of its nature Is so murderously reckless as to in a large quantity the deadlies drug in his shop without a written line and without even the positive knowledge that that is what is called for?

A urm of London fashionably thin tists has introduced the occupation of "dentieure," which, in plain English "h the art of cleansing the teeth." Young women are sent out from the office to visit customers daily, like mantcures, and properly and personally, as it would seem from the reading of the account, perform the office of brushing the teeth. So sanguine are the intro ducers of the new scheme, that the ssert that "many a gentlewoman wh hitherto has been unable to find con genial employment will, in denticure secure an occupation at once interest

in, and remunerative." When Gertrude Atherton said the there was no beauty at the New York horse show the papers of the other large cities called her blessed. Now the Gotham fournals have recovered then selves, and say they are very sorry tha Mrs. A. did not have a chance to go to the show, and that if she did go to the show they are very sorry she did not have some one to escort her around the boxes where the brilliant assemblage had gathered. Some of the papers bid the lady contain herself until nex year, when they promise to get her ticket. We will await the outcome of the discussion with interest.

LOVED BY NORSEMEN.

Jonas Lie, Popularly Called "The Dickens of Norway." The "Dickens of Norway" is the en

viable title given to Jonas Lie, the poet novelist and lover of nature in th Northland, He was born near Drammen, 61 years ago. His early years were passed in

a town Tromso the Arctic circle. Here the picturesque mountains, flords and glaciers, the boundless-stonegray wastes, the three months day and wastes, the

horror of the nine months night, early awakened poetic responses in his impressionable nature. He attended the University of Christiana and was grad nated in law but journalism proved age when he published his first volume Many novels have been turned out by his ready pen, and all Norway does him honor. He has been happily married many years, and his wife is his favorite critic

MAGIC IN HIS BRUSH.

French Master Whose Name Is Worth

Among French artists none are more popular than Carolus Duran, the great portraitist. He has recently expressed



it as his opinior that the change it the American tariff means bread to many young artists on the banks of the tirely dependent on the trans-Atlantic trade for a living. picture dates back to 1859. For the last twenty-five

years wealthy ladies from all parts of the world have longed for Carolus Duran to paint home. their pictures. He is a member of the leading clubs of Paris, and is always ready to extend a helping hand to his fellow artists whatever be their position on the ladder of glory. A portral signed Carolus Duran costs the ama teur all the way from \$4,000 to \$6,000

FIRST IN HIS LINE.

The Cleverest Comedian Now Upon the

English Stage.

Beerbolm Tree, the finest comedian on the English stage, who made a very successful tour in America two years ago, proposes to

100

300

in '95. Mr. Tree is who may be said one fine morning and found themselves famous. That occurred on the occasion of his impersonation of the Rev. Robert Spaulding,

"The Private Although not intended to Secretary. he a particularly comic character, he made it the funniest on the cast. Mr Tree is the originator of the famous 'giving away brains" gesture. His wife is a clever actress, who will probably come over with him as his leading

Agreed with His Cross-Examiner. James Hyde, once a lawyer in a small town on Long Island, tells a good story about himself. He says:

"It was when I used to practice lay in a little town near the center of the State. A farmer had one of his neigh bors arrested for stealing ducks, and was employed by the accused to endea vor to convince the court that such was not the case. The plaintiff was postive that his neighbor was guilty be cause he had seen the ducks in the de fendant's yard.

"'How do you know that they are vour ducks?' I asked. 'Oh, I should know my own ducks anywhere, said the farmer, and he

cultarities whereby he could readily "'Why,' said I, 'those ducks can't he like them in my own yard.

gave a description of their various pe

"'That's not at all unlikely,' replied the farmer, 'for they are not the only ducks I have had stolen lately," -- In dianapolis Sentinel.

Mules Open a Gate

Prof. Wilder relates of a quartermas ter's mules at Pensacola, that being shut out of a grass plot, one of them opened the gate held close by a ball and chain, by hooking his head under the ball and chain, and then, after five mules had passed in, one of those inside and held the gate open for backed up the one which had first opened the gate for his companions.

Shelters an Army.

Over 7,000 men have been sheltered it one time beneath the branches of the Indian banyan tree.

MTRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Better Prospects for the Furnitur Trade-What the Teachers Would Like-Tragedy in the Family of Chas. White-Travelers' Doings.

Verging on Nothing.

Grand Rapids furniture manufacturers, reviewing the year past, find that while sales were as large as in 1893, profits, were much smaller, verging on almost nothing. The latter six months in 1893 and the first via 1894 were neither of degreession. six in 1894 were periods of depres but business is now picking up, with pro pects of at least medium profits. peers or at reast meaning prouss. Tropects are that the main demand will be for goods of a medium quality. Manufacturers say the depression is due largely to the establishment of new factories all over Michigan; Wisconsin and Minnesota, glutting the market. It is helieved that there will be a weeding-out process, re-sulting in better profits for the factories

Want Compulsory Education Law Among the resolutions adopted by the State Teachers' Association was one ask State Teachers Association was one asking for a stringent compulsory education law, which shall provide punishment by imprisonment of parents who fall to require children between the ages of 8 and 14 years to attend school. Laws were advocated requiring all teachers to be American citizens and providing that no person, who uses tobacco in any form be granted a certificate to teach in this State. A committee was appointed to secure the passage of a more stringent law govern passage of a more stringent may gover-ing the sale of cigarettes. The resolutions emphasize the needs for a normal school which shall be devoted exclusively to preparing teachers for the rural and smaller graded schools. At present the township unit system is optional with counties of the upper peninsula, and it was recommended that this option be ex-tended to all the counties of the State. The Legislature was further asked to re-quire all districts to furnish free textbooks and to extend the term of office of the superintendent of public instruction from two to four years and increase his salary to \$3,000.

Will Not Admit Outsiders At a meeting of the Michigan Knights of the Grip at Grand Rapids the matter of accident insurance was dropped of accident insurance was uropped atter-voting down a report to refer it to the board of directors with power to act. The proposed increase in the mortuary assessment was referred to the commit-tee on constitutional amendments and will be considered next year. An amendmen admitting other than Michigan traveler to the association was roted down. The board of directors was authorized to expel members for improper conduct and the present hotel agreement was annul-led. D. G. Crotty, of Muskegon, a vete-

ran of the grip, was unanimously indorse for sergeant at arms for the next State Senate. The knights paraded the city Senate. The knights paraded the city with the temperature far below freezing. Father and Son Burned to Death

In the burning of their home, several miles from Newigo, early Sunday morning, Charles White and a 6-year-old son perished. White and his wife slept on the lower floor, while their four children occupied the single room in the attic. When the fire was discovered White ran up-tairs to rescue his children. Three he got safely down the narrow stairway, but when he started with the fourth he found the steps were burned away. Then he tore a board from the gable end of the house, hoping to slide down it, but the draft drove the flames about him, and, with the child clasped in his arms, he fell, overcome with heat and smoke. At daylight the bodies of father and son were found in the ruins of their

Has an Air of Mystery. Druggist F. D. Larke, of Rogers City was called up the other night and request-ed to prepare medicine for a person al-leged to have been stabled in fourteen leged to have been stabled in fourteen different places in the back with a knife, the blade of which was three inches long. The party receiving the medicines, lint, bandages, etc., was a stranger to Mr. Larke and would not say where the patient was or who did the deed, but stated that the man was in a very precarious condition and fainted twice from the loss of blood, and further that the deed was done by an Indian or one who has Indian done by an Ind blood in him.

Record of the West A Casnovia Methodist minister was presented with a set of triplets by his

Benton Harbor's clite, 500 strong, joyed a charity ball, realizing about \$500 for the poor.

Miss Denise Lafrance, one of the best liked girls in West Bay City, died of typroid fever. She was 19 years old. Sheriff Garner, of Flint, offers a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of the miscreant who poisoned Jasper Bristol's

Stockbridge lost a pioneer by the death of Mrs. Pheobe A. Bevier, who lived in the village for thirty years. She was 70

Alpena's lumber cut during the year past was 102,000,000 feet. The cut has declined steadily from 1889, when it was 219,915,000 feet.

Grand Rapids is getting excited over the cigarette curse. All the small boys in town are smoking them. A uniform tax of \$200 a year on dealers is projected.

Lester Baldwin, a farmer of Cambria, committed suicide by shooting himself in the month with a revolver. Despondency is thought to be the cause. He leaves a wife and one child.

McMillan Township, in Luce County has a public library containing 1,000 vol-umes, and although there is no fee what-ever for those taking books to pay, only seventy-one persons in the entire town-ship take advantage of the opportunity. thus presented to secure good readin

Fred Poppe, a wealthy Muskegon man has gone to jail for choking his wife. Th woman was almost dead when the neigh bors interfered. About a year ago Poppe was stabled by one Wooten, who wa jealous of him. Wooten is now serving 10-year term at Jackson.

At Senay, Timothy Kane, camp fore man for the Manistique Lumber Com-pany, was stabled and killed by Isan buny, was standed and kined by searcher, Stracher, who is an employe of the same company, quarreled with Kane in a saloon, and when the latter assaulted him drew a kuife and killed Striffher is in jail.

The coroner's inry in the inquest interest the death of the five men killed in the boil or explosion at Russell Brothers & Co.'s mill in West Buy City, Dec. 18, foint that the deaths were caused by an over pressure of steam on a weak boiler. The commended the appointment of a boile

. Fire destroyed the stock barn of the farm of Fred E. Fisher, just east of Ypsi-lanti. The building was nearly new, having been erected only a short time ago at an expense of \$3,800. Insurance, \$2,000. All the stock, excepting a valuable Jersey bull, for which Mr. Fisher had refused \$300, was saved. Origin of fire unknown.

A' Mr. Lake, of Hemlock, stumbled THE SUNDAY SCHOOL while hunting and a charge of shot killed

Fire destroyed Olds' stave mill at Che

The United States custom office at Re-

James Coggin, for more than forty years a resident of Genquee County, died at Flint, aged 61 years.

The Sixth Michigan Cavalry held their

eighth annual reunion in Ionia. Abo 100, including the ludies, were present.

Buy County's plan of indicting Supervisors who full to assess property at its real value may be followed in other Michigan counties.

Daniel J. Trombley, of Bay City, cut

his wife's throat and set fire to the house, suffocating his baby daughter. He is be-

The Muskegon water works give out the other day, and it was feared for a time that the milk dealers would be una-

Marshall citizens complain that their

children are not taught penmanship in a business-like way in the public schools, and ask for a special teacher.

Eugene R. and Roina Z. Chandler were arrested at Frankfort, charged with em-bezzling funds deposited in their bank by

Grand Rapids' municipal league pro-poses to adopt the Minneapolis plan of confining all the saloons within a circle

Dr. Dixon is still missing from Eagle

River. He disappeared Nov. S, saying he was going lunting, and searching parties have been unable to obtain a clew. It is

Henry Robinson, of Daffer, near the Soo, has been married by this time to a lady in Ogdensburg. He made her ac-quaintance through a matrimonial bu-reau, corresponded and finally closed the

The Withington & Cooley Manufactur

ing Company, of Jackson, will stop using prison contract labor next June. The com-pany now, employs 200 convicts and has an immense business in agricultural in-

Dr. E. L. Jones and James Dalton, of Montague, while driving from Whitehall

to Montague on a dark night missed the

narrow bridge and drove into the river

drowning the horses and barely escaping

A lot of Adrian dudge are mourning to

two-story collars for the loss of money for lottery tickets purchased from a dap-

per agent and represented to be pretty

sure of drawing each a suit of clothe

Paul G. Suckey, the Washtenaw Coun

ty Treasurer in whose accounts a short-age of \$6,000 was found, has returned to Ann Arbor and given himself up to his

bondsmen. He went to Europe to secur

the cash with which to make up the deficit

Eugene Keasey, of South Haven, who was recently shot in a terrible manner by Robert Webster, is doing well at Kal-

unazoo. While sneezing recently three that fell out of his nose, and another time

he found several leaden pellets in his bed,

John Taylor, of Belding, was assaulted

by two footpads the other night and dan-gerously hart with a club wielded by one of the latter. He is treasurer of Eureka Township, and the robbers probably thought that he had on his person some of

An exploding lamp started a fire in

building at

James Ostrander's store building at Loomis on Thursday, and it was destroy-ed, together with its contents, owned by J. D. Rumberger. The loss on the build-

ing is \$600, with no insurance, and on the

The first of the cases against the men The first of the cases against the uneacharged with wrecking a Chicago and Grand Trunk passenger train, that of Ernest M. Jewett, was concluded at Battle Creek. On motion of the prosecuting attorner he was dismissed. The charge

of conspiracy is still against him, but he

Tuesday afternoon John H. Gotschall

about four miles south of Plint, lost his fine farm residence, tenement house, horse barns and grain barns, together with a

large amount of personal property, by fire, The total loss will reach \$5,000, with in-

surance of from \$3,000 to \$4,000. The

re was caused by a defective chimney.

Frankfort is likely to lose the Ann Ar-bor ferry-boats. Mr. Starkey, of Starkey-ville, near by, has made a proposition to improve the harbor of Starkeyville, with

a view to having the boats land there, and a new line from Starkeyville to Cope

mish is being surveyed, thus leaving Frankfort out in the cold.

Andrew Arnott and wife, of Sault Ste.

Marie, awoke to find his house full of snoke and traced the cause to a bureau

drawer, where were found some burning clothes, a quantity of half burned match-

the role of incendiary, had gnawed the business end of the matches and perished

In compliance with a statute passed by the Legislature of 1891 reducing the num

er of officers on the Governor's staff, Ad

jutant General Eaton issued honorable

lischarges to nine officers. The old mili

tary board is also dispensed with, the quartermaster general, adjutant general

and inspector general constituting the board. The Governor's staff is reduced to

In spite of the depressed business condi-

ions, Owosso has made a good showing. Among the enterprises which will proba-

Among the cherprises which with proba-bly bring the greatest good to Owosco and the surrounding county is the J. H. Copas Packing Company, which is mat beginning operations in a large building

built for that purpose. It will make Owosso the best pork market in Central Michigan. The building boom, especially in homes, has been exceptionally large.

During the year public sewers and other marked improvements have been con-

structed, and the new year will continue

The people of Ironwood will ask the

Legislature to amend their city charter so as to allow the city to issue bonds of an amount sufficient to pay all the outstand-

The greatly prized cat in the family of Mr. Downs, of Clinton, is dead. Not strange. Cats often do that; but this was

more than a common cat. It always ate from the table with the family: seated in a high chair, and sat with closed eyes while Mr. Downs invoked the divine blessing, thus proving the falsity of the doctrine that the lower unimals have no militians of the doctrine that the lower unimals have no

The other night was one of coincidences

for Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Hess, in Napo

leon. It was the 28th anniversary of Mr. Hess' brother's wedding and the Hessos celebrated the joyous occasion by marry ing their two daughters. Pearl and Genic.

o Jay Lawrence and Fred Waterman re

A Marengo farmer found a purse con

taining \$80 near his ben yard the other morning just after he had discovered that

two of his turkeys had been stolen during the night. He is still waiting for the own-

er of the purse to call and prove property,

self that he has been able to raise turkeys

and in the meantime congratulates hi

for which he can receive \$40 apiece

by his own deed.

welve members.

ing indebtedness.

religious felin's.

contents \$1,100, with \$650 insurance.

the money he had collected for taxes.

that had rolled out of his ear.

igan counties.

fleved to be insane.

ble to supply their customers.

the Township Treasurer.

contract.

plements.

in his accounts.

hulf a mile from the city hall.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the La Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection-Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures Time Well Spent.

Lesson for Jan. 13. Golden Text.—"He hath filled the hun-gry with good things."—Luke i. 53. Feeding the Five Thousand is the subject

of this lesson, which is found in Mark 6: 30-44. We have all the voices in this story Matthew tells it, Mark tells it, Luke, and eveh John, silent about so many other things. There is something sepe-cially impressive about the incident, or the evangelists would not all be speaking with it they appeal to others. It is not with it they appealed to others. Is it not because of the divine human compassion here revealed? All hearts must feel it. Jesus had compassion on the disciples and then he had compassion on the mul titude. He was all compassion. There are tired people in the world still. Bring them, with this lesson, to Jesus. There are discouraged minds, distracted hearts, lungry souls. And here also is Jesus

What a gracious opportunity!

This lesson begins at Jesus' feet. "The disciples gathered themselves together un-to him." Here, in the spirit of prayer and devotion let us begin to-day; teachers scholars, all. And tell him all, as did they It is a very precious privilege. When all is going wrong, and we know not which way to turn, there is the way to Jesus always open, and his face towards us. Other eyes may be averted, but "the eyes of the Lord are over the righteous:" other cars may be deaf, but his are "open unto their prayers." And the times of our greatest grief are the times of his readiest access. It was when the sad tidings of John's beheading came to the John's beheading came to them that Christ drew them apart unto himself. When the carnal heart most fails his heart was strongest and helpfulest. "For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmi

But it was also a time of great labor The disciples gathered about Jesus after their first swift embassage in his name to tell him "both what they had done, and what they had taught." It had been a them, and they return to the Master to render up their report. Doubtless they had had much to reassure them in the time of severe testing in service with work, but doubtless also somewhat to trouble, and they were tired. Well, tired

"Are you werry, are you heavy-hearted?
Tell it to Jesus, tell it to Jesus; Are you grieving over joys departed?

Tell it to Jesus alone."

"Rest awhile." Jesus prescribes natural remedies. It is not his pleasure that menshould omit ordinary precautions. The first thing God said to Elijah under the juniper was, "Arise and eat." Carefulness about resting and dieting would save the life of many a noble self-sacrificing missionary in the unwonted burden and heat of the jungle or the desert. The word for "leisure" in the original is, litword for lessure in the original is, intereally, good time, i. e., convenient season. In the coming and going of the people, thinking only of their own crying wants, the disciples found no lull for either rest or refreshment. The practical lesson is plain. Take the time, says Jesus; make the opportunity for repose and reinforcement. Do it in the interest of all, and for the sake of the kingdom. When others give no leisure, take it yourself Learn wisdom. A word about the multitude streaming around the margin of the lake to meet Jesus, ere he landed—what a moving spectacle! Ought it not to teach us the attractiveness of our Lord? The people would still "see Jesus." Christ has said: "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." Is there any bet-ter way to draw the multitude than sim-ply to preach Jesus. But let it be Jesus.

To preach Jesus we must have the compassion of Jesus. There are two feelings that the multitude's wayward, irrespons lde movements may provoke. One is indignation. Said the disciples: "Send them away." The other is comparison. Said Jesus: "Give ye them to eat," i. e., treat them better than they deserve. They are poor, lost sheep, without a shepherd. Such is the multitude to day.

Hints and Illustrations want to feed the multitude to-day with this portion of the word of life. How shall we go about it? First, go to Jesus in prayer and get his spirit of tender love and sympathy. Theu give into his hands all we have of talent or influence. Bring all we have of talent or innuence. Bring also the book he has given us. Without his blessing it fails to make itself food and drink to the hungry and thirsty. Then came the multitude to sit down 'in com-panies." What a picture of the Sunday panies." school. The classes are the companies, the word interpreted is the bread and tish, and the teachers are the disciples, devoting all their energies and abilities to the breaking of the bread and fish, so that all may have a portion. And, O, the richest basketsfull the disciple himself often carties with

Jesus will talk with us by the way. He stands ready to cheer and comfort each one that applies to him in penitence and

"A little talk with Jesus.

How it smooths the rugged road!

How it seems to help me onward,

When I faint beneath my load;

When my heart is crushed with sorrow And my eyes with tears are dim.
There is naught can yield me comfort
Like a little talk with him."
How equal Christ was to all demands

With the disciple or with the multitude ne was alike, sufficient. Paul speaks of himself as "all things to all men, our Savior's example we see the true meaning of it. Not to change with the changing environment, but to give one-self to each case, wholly and absolutely and without reserve. To each Christ gave all of himself, and so he, in very

Truth, was all things to all men.

Next lesson—"Christ the Bread of Life.
John 6: 25:35.

PRICES.

-During the reign of Nerva a fee o 4c was demanded at the bath. -A Roman military saddle cost \$8; whip, 24c; a bridle cost \$1.60.

-A Mazarin Bible, printed in 1455 sold a few years ago for \$2,500. -Poppaea, Nero's wife, paid quart for asses' milk to bathe in.

-Chestnuts were sold on the street of ancient Rome at twenty for 1c. -Among the bills of Marie Antoinett is one of \$300 for a pair of garters.

-In China ordinary day board can ! had, for a Chinaman, at about 3c. -Bread in Pompeii cost 11/2 a loa the loaves weighed about 6 ounces,

-A Roman stylus for writing cost, in the time of Julius Caesar, about 5c. -Doves for sacrifice in the temple a

ernsalem cost from 5c to 10c each. -The fur-trimmed cloak worn by

Cromwell as Lord Protector, cost \$70 -The boar's head used in a Cambridge college in 1579 cost 16 shillings.

TERRIBLE DESTITUTION.

Disease Added to Other Tribulation of Nebraska Drought Sufferers. Additional disputches have been received from Western Nebraska telling of the destitution and distress prevailing among the inhabitants of the drought-stricker districts. A dispatch from Hastings

BOYS: Terrible destitution exists in Perkins "Terrible destitution exists in rersus, Chase, Dundy, Lincoln, Hayes, Hitchcock and Frontier Counties, and the worst-feature of it is that the people in several localities are afflicted with scurvy for want of wholesome food. The State Relief Committee finds itself unable to relieve all the people in distress, so great is the demand for aid. Railroad men re port that since the cold snap no less than a dozen people perished in the above coun-ties in the past two days for want of food and fuel."

Hundreds of families are without coal, and in the horder counties, where no trees or brush exist, the poor people will have a liard time to keep from freezing to death. In Perkins County the destituion is complete. Over 600 families are

ppealing for help.

In Hitchcock County the wife of a set. r gave birth to twins during the storm, d before neighbors could reach her some the poor woman expired for want of sufficient food and attention wins are still living and in charge of haritable neighbors.

North Platte reports that there are many cases of suffering and hunge imong drought sufferers in Lincoln and Logan Counties,

Overseers of the poor state that unless

aid comes from outside there will be many deaths from hunger and want of clothing this winter

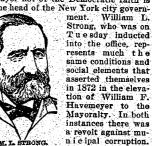
"The State Relief Commission has fifty familles on its list as needing assistance st distressing reports come in from all over the western part of the State relating to woful lack of food and cloth-

ing," says a Lincoln dispatch.
"No deaths certainly attributable to starvation are yet reported, although it is claimed that a woma and two children found dead in a cabin near Niobrara the morning before Christmas died from lack of food and care. Coal is most needlack of food and care. Coal is most needed and Mr. Ludden, of the State Relief. Committee, and General Manager Hol. dredge, of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, are doing everything in their power to forward supplies to the more destitute localities. Very few farm ers in the border counties have any stock left, having let cattle and horses roam at large. The people are living in covered wagons by hundreds rather than face starvation and freeze to death.. More or less destitution exists in every county, from the Colorado line east to Hall and Adams Counties, and the various relief committees, although overwhelmed with applications for aid, are doing all they can to relieve the distress."

STRONG IS NOW MAYOR.

He Becomes the Executive Head of New York.
For the first time in twenty-two years

a Mayor not of the Democratic faith is at the head of the New York city govern-ment. William L.



Havemeyer to the Mayoralty. In both instances there was a revolt against mu WM. I. STRONG. n ic ipal corruption.
Upon both occasions public sentiment
was crystallized through the medium of a ommittee of seventy, the main purpose in 1872 being to overthrow the

regime, and in 1894 to correct abuses, known or suspected, in the police and oth-er departments of the city government. The exposure of the practice of levying blackmail by the police, particularly upon the criminal classes of society, who, in consideration of their payments of money, were granted immunity from arrest, was primarily the work of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, which procured the appointment of the State Senate Committee which has become famous under the name of its Chairman, Mr. Lexow.

Without an enlargement of the powers of the Mayor, it is argued, says a corres-pondent, Mr. Strong, whatever may be bit the mayor, it is argued, says a correspondent, Mr. Strong, whatever may be his disposition, is as helpless to combat corruption in the departments as his predecessors in office have been It is proposed to enact a law giving the Mayor power of removal over heads of burenus and an absolute control of the police department. Under the present system, while the Mayor appoints members of the police board and other department chiefs, he may not remove them except to a deprivation of the power. The fram ing of new laws touching these points promises to be as important work as any that is likely to come before the State Legislature and to bring out as many onflicting theories.

HORSE-MEAT SAUSAGES.

Three Equine Slaughter Houses Near

Chicago.
France may laugh at our cereals and sausage, Germany may grumble about American meats, and Denmark may lay embarge upon our hogs and cattle from Texas, but there is at least one among the countries of Europe which is glad to ret a certain kind of food from Sam, and that is Belgium. But what is still more remarkable, that commodity which Belgium is so glad to buy from us s horseflesh!

And Chicago, ever ready to supply what-ever anybody in any part of the world may want, is only too glad to undertake to supply the Belgians with horsement sausage, pickled horseflesh and hors flesh in any other form. As surprising as it hiny seem, there are at present three equine slaughter houses within a few miles of this city, says a Chicago dispatch, which are daily shipping horsement to Europe. Two of these are located or the Indiana side of the State line and the

The horse butchers make no secret of their unusual industry. They admit the they buy horses—decrepit brutes, old worthless, attenuated, disabled, halt, maimed and blind—and kill them for their hides and their ment; for their blood, their offal and their bones. The hides and boots and bones find a legitimate home market, apart from popular prejudice; the blood and offal is likewise disosed of; and the meat-well, all the horse butchers swear by the gods that every pound of ment goes to Belgium and through Belgium to France.

There is at least one man who doubts that all the horse meat intended for food product going altogether to Belgium. He

mys:
"My wagons have carried a good deal of the product up to Archer avenue. Of course it goes there. The sausage meat goes up in pails and tubs and there is a place up there on Archer avenue where they mix it or make it up into sausage. These little Frankfurter sausages—look out for 'em-they're hoss mett.

A TRIO OF SENATORS.

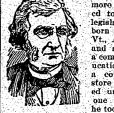
MORRILL, PALMER AND HARRIS ALL OLD-TIMERS.

Beginning as Poor Boys, They Forged Their Way Ahead and Have Been in Public Life Nearly Half a Centnry-Venerable Statesmen.

Nestors of the Senate. The three oldest men in the United States Senate are Morrill, of Vermont; Palmer, of Illinois, and Harris of Tennes-For nearly half a century they have see. For nearly half a century they have been in public life. Men of deep learnneed in Junion life. See of deep terms ing, careful observation and sound judgment, they have studied American politics in all its phases and have become thoroughly acquainted with all measures of public concern. Naturally they are looked upon as the Grecian leaders looked upon the sage of Nestor, and whether on the floor of the Senate or in the councils of their parties, the wisdom stored up by ears of experience is constantly appeale o by their associates. They have passed beyond the mark of three score and ten, but their venerable frames are yet strong as the sturdy oak and apparently they are fully able to serve their country well

are the sturoy was are fully able to serve their countribrough several more sessions.

The oldest of the trio is Justin S. Morrill, the sage of the Senate. His life has been less active than that of Palmer or Harris and has been more closely confinded.



1

ed to the halls of legislation. He was born in Strafford, Vt., April 14, 1810, and after receiving a common school education he entered a country grocery store and progress-ed until he owned one himself. Next SENATOR MORRILL and finally in 1854,

at the age when most men who achieve fame and public life are already on the road and nearing the goal, he was first. elected to Congress. Then began his ac-tive political career. His knowledge of commerce and finance brought him at commerce and mance brought him at once into prominence and in his second term he was placed on the Ways and Means Committee. In 1860 he became the author of and carried through the Morrill tariff. He remained in the House of Representatives until 1807, when he was elected to the Senate and took his was elected to the Senate and took his sent at the same time as did Roscoe Conkling. There he has remained ever since and is now serving a term which ends in March, 1897, when, if he lives, he will have completed 42 years of service in Congress. From 1881, until the Democrats came into control he was chairman of the Committee of Finance. He is progressive, is deeply interested in educational matters and has done much for the volleges. olleges.

The sturdy old Senator from Illinois is

The sturdy old Senator from Illinois is a Kentuckian by birth and is 77 years of age. He received a common school education and went with his father to Madison County, Illinois, at the age of 14. Then he took a course in Alton College, paying this expenses by his labor. After graduating he taught a country school and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1839. He rose gradually from one position to another until 1852, SEN'R FALMER, when he was sent to the State Senate.

when he was sent to the State Senate. Here he distinguished himself as an opponent of slavery and it was during these years at Springfield that he became the firm friend of Abraham Lincoln. Prior to 1856 he was a Democrat, but when the Republican party was formed he joined it on account of its position toward between In 1862 he was a party of the state Joined it on account of its position toward slavery. In 1861 he was one of the members of the peace conference at Washington. When the war began he went into Missouri as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment and soon became a brigadier general. He took part in many important engagements, rose to the rank of major general and commanded the military department of Kentucky from February, 1865, to May, 1866. In 1868 he was elected Governor of Illinois as a Republican, but in 1872 supported Greeley and then drifted back to ported Greeley and then drifted back to the Democratic party. He was nomi-nated for several important offices, but the Republicans were too strong for him. In 1890, however, he was sent to the United States Senate by the Democratic States Senate by the Democratic

Legislature. The aged Senator from Tonnes born in Tullahoma, that State, in 1818 and grew up, wild and without discipline,



SENATOR HARRIS For two years he studied hiw at night, attending to his business during the day, and had accumulated \$7,000, when though the failure of a bank he was left penniless. With undaunted enterprise he penniess. With automated enterprise he set to work anew and within two years had repaired his losses. Meanwhile his nights had been given to study of law and la 1841 he was admitted to the bar. Shortly afterward he was elected to the Missisry arterward ne was elected to the Mississippi Legislature and in 1848 went to Congress. In 1853 he settled at Memphis, Tenn., and in 1857 was elected Governor of Tennessee and re-elected in 1859 and 1861. He took sides with the Conditional Research and 1801. The took sides with the Con-federacy and was driven from the State by the Federal troops. Then he joined the staff of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston and was with him when he fell mortally wounded at Shiloh. He continued with the Confederate army until the close of the war and then found that his entire fortune of \$150,000 had been swept away. He evaded capture on parole, went inte-exile into Mexico, where he remained 18 exile into Mexico, where he remained 18 months, and thence to England, where he remained a year. Returning to Memphis in 1867 he resumed his law practice and in 1876 was sent to the United States Senate, where he has since been a conspicuous figure. His term expires in March of the coming year, and an effort he heira made to defect him for reales is being made to defeat him for re-clo

Occurs Once Every 2,500,000 Years. A remarkable freak in moon phases

vas noted in the month of February,

1866-a month which has gone into as tronomical annals as "the month without a full moon." In that year January and March each had two full moons, that all the norse meat intended for 1000 goes to Europe. J. P. Davis, who is a justice of the peace at Hammond, Ind., and who also runs an express wagon route, laughs at the idea of the horse Do you realize what a rare thing in but February none. A writer in a leadnature it was? It has not happened before since the beginning of the Christian era, or probably since the creation of the world! It will not occur again, according to the computations of the estronomer royal of England, for-how long do you think? Not until after 2,500,000 years from 1806!"—St. Louis Kepublic

It appears that all the railroads want is to have pooling legalized. There is a general suspicion that they have the nools already

That New York youngster we raised thousands of dollars by claiming to be a son of Armour turns out to be merely B'son of a gun.

How fortunate that bables are not the vogue! The ladies. God bless them! would never be able to take care of babies and big sleeves at the same time

It has taken science 0,000 years to will take science 6,000 years longer to get any one to pay attention to the dis-

Captain Creedon, of the New York police force, drew \$2,750 a year and in two years paid back \$15,000 which it cost him to get appointed. He must be a very edonomical man.

New York Recorder: The dawn evolution of the new man is noted in Kansas. He loafs while his wife su ports the family. Indeed, in these parts he's not altogether new.

A dog in Woodstown, N. J., recently swallowed a gold chronometer and in mediately became greatly enhanced in value. Before it he was a worthless cur: afterward he became a watch dog.

The fact that packages scaled call for letter postage has been published so often that everybody ought to know it yet people go on mailing them, though it is impossible to deliver them until the postage is all paid.

The private secretary of Police Com missioner McClave, of New York, during the last four years has managed rigid economy and a strict eye to business, to lay up \$75,000 from a salary of \$700 a year. Thrift, thrift, Horatio

A writer in the Railway Gazette as serts that the canal under construction to connect Lake Michigan with the Mis sissippi River will add 1,000,000 cubic feet of clear water per minute to the Mississippi, increasing the depth of water at St. Louis 26 per cent.

Sincerity in work in any department certainly forbids all impostures, all quackery, all fraud and pretence; but it does not end there. It also demands nu absolute loyalty to the work itself a faithfulness to its objects, an earnes desire for excellence with all that may be involved therein.

A Japanese writer expects great things from Corea as an independent country. It has valuable gold mines is unequaled in the manufacture of cer tain varieties of fine porcelain, and could supply the world with fish from the Pacific Ocean current that runs along its shores.

In fifty years ocean steamers have three times as large as they were in Their speed has kept pace with changes, and it is gratifying to know that a voyage across the Atlantic is now almost as safe and certain as a trip on a ferryboat.

There is a pleasure that comes with that which attends loyal ty to the truth and faithfulness to the Whoever values these above all other things, and will readily sacrifice their sakes whatever desire or delight conflicts with them, experiences a joy with which no other can be com

Since the death of Bowen in New Or leans the question in sporting circles has behind been. How shall we amuse ourselves The president of the Young Men's Christian Association in Woodbury, Pa., comes forward with a suggestion which may solve the difficulty, He has offered to wager money that he can cat eight ordinary lemon ples at one sitting and walk home afterward.

Officials of railroads at Chicago de clare that it will be utterly impossible to maintain through grain rates so long as trunk lines persist in billing to fictitious destinations. It is a notorious fact that nearly all the trunk lines make a practice of billing grain to some interior point taking a higher than a sea board rate, and changing the billing in transit to suit themselves. This manin ulation gives trunk lines 3 to 5 cents a hundred to buy business with, as the excess rate is deducted from the through rate before division.

The death of a second pugilist in the ring, or from injuries received therein ought to strengthen somewhat the sen timent against that brutal institution It has often been regretted in a say agely humorous way that the contest ants in such a fight did not kill each other instead of only pounding each other out of all semblance to humanity but even if such a wish had ever been expressed seriously it would only be half complied with by the killing of one of the combatants. A trial or two for manslaughter, followed by conviction and sentence, might bring the pugilis fraternity to a realizing sense of what it is they are doing when they get two men up in a ring to take the chance of killing one another.

Nebraska's appeal for her stricker citizens is a manly one. Continued bad crops along with the general industrial and financial paralysis of the last two years have weighed heavily upon the people of the State. They have gone ahead bravely fighting disaster after disaster, sure that in time the soil would once more yield a generous support. The State itself has not been un mindful of its duty towards its own. But there is a call for outside help which is not unreasonable. Thousands of persons are said to be on the verge of starvation. If they can be aided through the winter they will start in the spring determined to wrest from nature some return for its hardships There should be no hesitation in answering the appeal which goes up on their behalf.

It should be an important part of the incation of every child to form within him a true and worthy conception of eroism, and to enable him to recogniz it wherever it exists. Too often his uly idea of it is found in the sens tional romance, or in the example around him of men who, for praise glory or gain, will do daring deeds and manifest a physical bravery, often at a fearful cost to their fellowmen. Let us rive him a truer ideal and afford him a higher example.

Madeline Pollard, whose name i cnown because of the Breckinridge Pollard scandal, applied for a position as governess in a New York family When she disclosed her identity the advertiser told her to begone and was greatly shocked because Miss Pollard and had the temerity to respond to her advertisement. The man in the case found a large bunch of beautiful roses on his desk when the present session of Congress opened, and his name is always mentioned when candidates for Senator are named in Kentucky. After Miss Pollard has vainly tried to secure honest employment for a few months gives a man and then evens up matters by kicking the woman into the stree and bolting the door in her face.

THE BOULDER WAS ALIVE. An Anache Trick That Nearly Cost Courier His Life in Arizona. "Talking of Indians and their straingenis," said D. A. Marston, lately of the United States cavalry, to a New York Sun man, "they are past masters of the arts of skulking and decelving. An Apache will lie behind a soapweed on the open prairie, and you may ride past two or three hundred yards away and never have an idea that there is a redskin within fifty miles of you, unless he decides to risk a shot at you. As you pass the soapweed he works his body around so as to keep it always in line with the plant and you. Even on the open prairie, with no more shelter than that afforded by some little inequality of surface, he will sift dust over his body, flatten himself out, face down ward, against the ground, and, lying as motionless as a stone, will escape the observation of any except sharp and practiced eyes. Sometimes, in a grove of cactus or Spanish bayonet, his buckskin garments blending with the hues of the plants, his face and neck concealed by the head of a Spanish bayonet, he will stand like a post, indistinguishable to the inexperienced eye, even at close quarters, from the gro-tesque plants about him. A queer experience of this kind occurred to me in service in Arizona during Gen. Crook's last campaign against the Apaches. Tom Merriam, of my troop, and myself were detailed to carry dispatches from Camp Bowie to Camp Grant, up on the Rio Benito. It was a dangerous service at that time, and we had to keep a sharp lookout and be ready to fight or run at a moment's notice, for there was no knowing at what point on the route the Apaches might not be lying in wait to jump us as we came along. We were on our return to Camp Bowie and had just crossed the wooded canon where the cold spring is and were coming out upon the open prairie that stretches down to the San Pedro River when through the branches of a low tree I saw what I took to be an Indian on the plain, about a half mile ahead. But on spurring my horse forward so as to get a better look nothing was to be seen but the bare prairie, with no sign of man or beast upon its expanse. As we rode along I spoke of the matter to Tom, who laughed at what he called my scare, which he said

upon the prairie 200 paces or so from the trail. "'I don't remember ever to have seen that rock before, said Tom, who had been over the route several times. How in the devil did it get there? I'll ride over and take a look at it!' And he reined his horse and rode toward the object. I followed him, a few yards

aused me to see imaginary Indians.

We came opposite a low, gray boulder

"His horse had scarcely taken a dozen steps when the seeming gray rock moved slightly upward and there came from its lower edge a flash and report, with the scream of a big caliber ball and caused his horse to plunge so suddenly that Tom, one of the best riders in the troop, not being on the lookout for such a happening, was thrown. At the same instant an Apache leaned from beneath the gray blanket that had served him to masquerade as a boulder, and ran like a deer for the canon, leaping to left and right as he went to avoid the shots that Tom and I sent after him from our repeating carbines. We knocked up the dust about his feet and made him do some tall dodging to the whistling of our bullets, but that was all, for we didn't hit him. To have chased him would have been folly, first, be-cause we were bearing dispatches in haste and needed the last ounce of reserve force in our horses, and, secondly, because with the start he had we should not have overhauled him in his run for the canon, into which we could not have followed him. So we took the trail again and rode our way with another wrinkle added to our experience of indian trickery and cussedness."

A Witty Priest. The death of Father Healy, of Bray, removes from Irish life the wittlest Irishman of his time. Even in London he was all but lionized in society, and the shoal of invitations which always followed his visits had generally the effect of shortening his sojourn. was well known to every public man of both parties, and Lord Salisbury vied with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Mor with Mr. Balfour in appreciation of his wonderful fund of humor.

His most famous bon mot was proba bly his answer to a question once put to him by Mr. Balfour. "Tell me frank-ly, Father Healy," said the then chief "Tell me frank secretary, "do the Irish people really hate me as much as their leaders say?" "Well, I'll tell you this," was the re sponse, "if they only hated the devil half as much as they hate you there would be no necessity for us priests in the country." Even on his deathbea his humor did not desert him. A fev hours before his death one of his medical attendants had occasion to ask him a question in reference to his breathing "Are you 'distressed,' father?" was the "Not at all, doctor," said the dying wit; "but on the contrary, lots of fellows owe me money!

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frive lous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hone that the Reading May Provi Restful to Wearled Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham



that the hastening woman leaves hu riedly to catch a their notions a woman should take lots of time. She should go to the women's dressing room, there to have her fu on, to look at the set of her curls and the powder on her not for there is the little supper after the play to be thought of. This is, of course, a silly craze fostered by those who won't or can't have suburbar homes, and isn't likely to disturb the sors of such in the least. It is, in a way, an example, a horrible one of what the fashionable few decree to

eat at the theater

"suburbanism" is a

too plainly

Naturally, such nonsensical notion cannot prevail in dress rules, but ever these laws are not always noted for their wisdom, and the current styles in capes illustrate this point. Although the coldest weather of the season may come any day, wee, short capes are voted just the thing, and that being the case, they are donned whether they will afford sufficient protection or not sort shown in the initial picture, where it is really a part of a black velveteen princess dress. Made of this material



THE "SO STYLISH" SORT.

it is lined with mandarin glace silk, the dress yoke being of the same fabric The standing collars of both cape and dress are covered with black mouss line de sole. The dress buttons invis bly in back beneath a box pleat, which extends as far as the waist and form a funnel fold from there down.

There is no denying that this cape lends a very dressy finish, and it is so small a protection that it will be worn very little in midwinter mouths, bu onne types that afford about as much warmth as those of the next three pic tures are very abundant and are worn in the most severe weather. The name "theater cape" seems now to hide a multitude of lacks in an outside gar ment, and that it is but slight protect against the weather doesn't count. de spite the fact that most women go to the theater of winter evenings. When asked if her hands and arms don't become cold under such a wee and pretty cape, madam will say deprecatingly "Oh, it's only a theater cape, and then, it's so stylish:" Ah, that's it. It's only night from the heated playhouse on the night for which John Henry bought tickets-whether it be mild and clear or cold and stormy makes no difference, his tickets must be used. If a death o' cold results, the play will have been

seen in style, anyhow.

The double cape of the next picture is "so stylish," and its fellows are being worn in all sorts of weather, though they might sensibly be laid aside for warm days. A glance at this cut, how ever, shows an excuse for the vain ones for it is a dainty pattern throughout and worth some discomfort in display ine it. It is taken from black velours each cape being bordered with fur and ornamented with fet embroidery in the corners. It is finished with a high



medici collar bordered and lined with fur, and a full bow of black watered ribbon is placed at the neck,

The severe critics who declare that these insufficient garments are donned out of mere vanity are men, and they don't realize how important a part large sleeves play in the problem. It is more than likely that if tight sleeves were ordered these garments would disap-pear not to return till spring. They are n boon in the management of big sleeves, nothing less, and one pattern | servants as agreeable as possible

GOWNS AND GOWNING. that is particularly helpful in this way, and particularly swagger, too, is made of brocade, apparently a square through the center of which a place for the head A point of the square falls over each shoulder, one to the front and one to the back. Sometimes the square is just big enough to cover the figure prettily in this way, again it is so much too big that it has to be brought to th right size by boxpleating the corners. This fashion is especially adapted for wear over great, soft sleeves, because no draw over the shoulders, the

> corners hanging quite lightly. Velvet coats and capes are so much worn that it is easy to prophesy a hange in the fashion, else such garnents will become too common for the ultra sets. By the way, one reason the imported cape costs such a jolly lot more than does the homemade one is that the foreign velvet has been put air, and less frequently by its gaining through a process wherely it is made to take water without spotting. To see



ANOTHER ENTICES. just how dainty it is made up to tempt woman to endure chilled hand and irms, examine the next illustration Here it is black velvet, laid in deep pleats in back and over the shoulders and sewed to a deep yoke heavily em-broidered with jet, which is finished with ostrich feather galloon and a feather fringe in place of the usual fur. The collar is also edged with galloon, and the whole garment is lined with pink watered satin. With this there is worn a toque of velvet trimmed with chiffon wings and velvet loops, together with a spray of wild roses which lies on the hair in back.

The final example of these capes b black velours and trimmed down the front with jet galloon. It has, besides, an ornate jet yoke. The fancy collar and the edges of fronts and hem are bordered with ostrich feather galloon As has been said, the velvet coats and capes are plentiful, and the exquisite are already trying to distinguish theirs from those of the common herd. One method of doing this responds to the mad craze for cutting up expensive stuffs. Thus, a magnificent velvet clock was enriched lavishly with strips of camel's hair goods. Evidently a whole shawl had been cut into strips, straight, curved and zigzag ones, all to trim a cloak already rich by itself. Of course, if the shawl was old and mothy, there was good excuse, but the woman would think of cutting up any sort of a camel's hair shawl is just the kind of a woman who would select a good one for the sacrifice.

Another trick for ornamenting velve is by overlaying it with steel, and this s sometimes carried out to a barbaric degree of splendor. An especially elegant one seen on a fine downge o plastered over with great plates of jet, steel and goodness knows what all



THE RADE ALL-OVER TYPE

that one really thought rather of the new steel covered men-of-war than of very correct old lady, rich enough to put it on every inch of her cont.

These and like extravagant notionre for the wealthy; the most popular oat for the woman who cannot put all or money into one thing is the little skirtless affair of Persian lamb, as rakan, or even velvet, that buttons inuntily to the throat, with a single ever turning widely back. The sleeves are very big, fitting loosely to the cuff. which turns back, and are of a material contrasting with the rest of the cont. You see, such a garment is a little scrappy, but that means that in i you can make the odds left over from one or two gone-by conts do service in new and quite accepted form.

Cloaks that cover one warmly from head to foot are now seldom worn, and the few garments of this sort that are seen are fitted out with some considera ble degree of novelty. This is neces sary according to current tenets, which vould condemn a cover-all cloak to hopeless unfashionableness, if it were or conventional make. The cloak portrayed in the final sketch is rather se verely made, but enhanced and saved to acceptableness by its odd revers and the huge fancy buttons that adorn the front. Its material is leather-colored cloth, made with a large pleat in the middle of the front. Below the waist in back two fan-shaped insertions give the necessary fullness. The epaulettes are cut in one with the revers and are of the cloth with heavy machine stitel ing. The collar is trimmed to match. Copyright, 1894.

The German Empress thinks that the root of the servant problem lies in the fact that mistresses are too little concerned about their comforts. They ought, she says, to do everything they can to make the lessure hours of their

CURE FOR CHOLERA.

A REMEDY THAT SHOULD BE KNOWN TO FARMERS.

Recommended by the Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry-Convenient Feeding Cart-A Wood-Box o Wheels-General Farm Notes.

Will Prevent Disens mal Industry, in an officially published article on hog cholera and swine plague, does not uphold the theory that these diseases are caused solely by germ in the food or drink. He says swin will contract hog cholera in this way but also by inhaling the virus with the entrance through the surface of fresh wound. On the other hand, "the virus of swine plague is generally if not always taken into the lungs with the lunaled air." The first effect of cholera is believed to be upon the intestines, with secondary invasion of the lungs, but the first effect of plague is believed to be upon the lungs, and the invasio of the intestines a subsequent process One or both of these diseases ally are at work among hogs, especially the young ones. They are estimated to cause the loss of ten to twenty-five million dollars' worth of hogs per year in the United States. It is understood that this winter the trouble is more prevalent than ordinary, and this fact is cited by some to explain the phenomenal activity with which hogs have been marketed in the last two months, with the accompanying decrease of not far from 10 per cent. in the average weight of the animal sent to the market. The hogs have not been kept to fatten so long as usual, but it is only

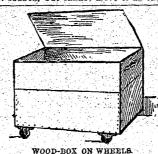
fair to say that this may be in considered in part due to scarcity of feed on account of the paucity of the corn crop in nearly all the Northern States exept Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Nev ertheless, the suspected prevalence of one or both these maladies renders it of interest that the following remedy should be known by every farmer who s a hog grower, since it is recomm ed by the department as the most efficaclous formula which has been tried: Wood charcoal, sulphur, sodium sulphate, and antimony sulphide, one pound of each, and sodium chloride, sodium blearbonate, and sodium by posulphate, two pounds of each. These are to be completely pulverized and well mixed. The dose is a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hog treated and given only once per day, being stirred into soft feed made by mixing bran and middlings, or middlings and corn meal, or ground oats and corn, or crushed wheat with hot water.

A great recommendation for this ren edy is the fact that hogs are fond of it, which it has been mixed they will eat it, though nothing else would tempt m. They should be drenched with it in water if too sick to eat, and most of those so treated will begin to eat soon after. The report recommends the medicine for use as a preventive of those diseases, for which purpose ought to be put into the feed of the whole herd, presumably it much small er quantity than above stated for sic animals. It is said to be an excellent appetizer and stimulant of the processes of digestion and assimilation s that it causes the animals to take flesh rapidly and "assume a thrifty appear ance." Of course isolation should be

from other animals is feared. Keep Sheep

"Sheep," says a writer, "are a species of stock which are naturally as free from disease as any of our domestic naimals, but when once attacked they give up easily and do not try to rally in our own experience preventing dis ease by giving the flock common care neither coddling nor neglectinghave been fairly successful, and con sider sheep one of the best paying branches of farm economy. A hog die and we have nothing to repay us for the labor of burial; from a horse we have an inferior hide and perhaps his shoes; a cow's hide is usually worth taking off, but when a sheep goes the way of all flesh, it never dies in debt, that is, its fleece will always pay for what has been eaten since last shearing. Keep sheep."

A Handy Wood Box. This is a receptacle that can be rolled from its place against the wall when the kitchen is being swent, something wife who knows there is much diri and dust under and behind the heav woodbox, but cannot move it an inch



without too great exertion. Then again it can be wheeled out into a woodshed where it joins the kitchen, filled with wood and returned to its place with This box has a cover and also front that has its upper part hinged to let down for convenience when the wood is low. Handles on either end make the box easy to move.

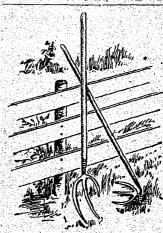
Separator Tests.

During the term of the dairy school of the Pennsylvania experiment sta tion held last summer, some experi-ments were made with separators. About the same time, similar experiments were made at the dairy sch of New York and Vermont. Eight different machines were tested at the three stations. The percentage of cream left in the milk was as follows by the three machines making the best record in that respect: DeLaval Alpha. Turbine, 0.05 per cent; DeLaval Alpha Acme, 0.09; Columbia No. 2, 0.09.

Spraying Blighted Pear Trees have known blighted bear trees to live and grow after the blighted portions have been cut out, showing that han to spray the trees with Bordeaux until the habit of the tree is established,

mixture, claiming that this will check MADE THE BLACKLEG WEAKEN. blight after it has begun. In all cases cutting out of the part that the blight has affected should precede the spray with the blight cannot be restored and s better off the tree than on it.—Ameri can Cultivator. 🐈

They Make Good Garden Tools. Broken pitchforks can be made to serve in the cultivation of the garden. The cut shows a broken-tined fork, and



GARDEN TOOLS FROM BROKEN FORKS the tines cut to even lengths, and the shank bent so as to bring the tines nearly at right angles to the handle. In its new form it makes a splendid implement with which to lcosen the soil and to cut down weeds.

The Cost of a Pound of Poultry.
The cost of a pound of poultry meat depends very much on the mode of management and the food used, the same as with any other class of stock. It is well known that the yield of milk from a cow is regulated by the extent and quality of the pasture and the amount of grain consumed. The cost s not estimated upon the amount of food, but by a comparison with the receipts from the products. No certain quantity of food can be estimated as a daily allowance for the reason that something depends upon the cor of the fowls. If warmer shelter is provided in winter, of course, the cost will be lessened, as a smaller amount of food will be necessary for the creation of animal heat. The hens must first warm themselves before they can be productive, and the food must be regulated to fit the requirements. It is estimated that each pound of poultry will cost 5 cents, but there may be misman agement which will cause the expense to amount to double that sum. We are all willing to allow a maximum cost provided there is a good yield of eggs from the flock. A flock that pays noth ing entails a total loss. If a hen should and when once they taste of food with lay two eggs each week in winter she should more than pay her expenses.-Poultry Keeper.

> Feeding Cart. It saves time and encourages the proper feeding of pigs to keep the mate-ial near the eaters. Then if the troughs be many, a slop barret*on wheels will



save the back. A tight box and cover is still better, for it is easier to mix the food, and with a flat bottom it keeps stirred by the motion of the cart Again, it requires no bent axle. The en graving shows a model feed box. The uxle first had two sticks laid on it 2x3 oches, long enough to support the box or shafts. The box in hung under the axle from these shafts by long bolts which bind box and shafts together olidly and hold the axle firmly. bolts are shown at 1, the axle at 2, and the place for the cover to the box at 3. At 4 a two-inch faucet is screwed into the box, and from it the slop flows into a trough conveying it to the feed trough. This may be pushed along and made to feed sixty to one hundred hogs

in an hour readily. Good stock and low prices will give The cut above represents Sadi supbetter results than poor stock and good

prices. Potatoes and apples should be handled carefully, and not rolled down into the cellar through shutes or dumped out of wagons.

We buy over 30,000,000 pounds of cur-

ants from foreign countries and vet it is a fruit that thrives in nearly all sections of the United States. No kind of fruit need be lost. If there is no market within convenient distance

the fruit may be evaporated. It is not difficult to dispose of fruit in some form. It is said that there is not now a single merino sheep in England. The British farmers make a specialty of mutton in

place of wool and consider sheep very restable stock. As soon as the ground is frozen cut away the old wood of the blackberries and raspberries. A good shovelful of manure around each bunch of canes will benefit them when they start to

grow in the spring. Onlons are imported into this country very year. We do not grow enough of them for ordinary use, while the supply of small white onions for pickling is ldom up to the demand at any period of the growing season.

While less than 300,000 acres were devoted to other cereals in Scotland last year, 1,000,000 acres were sown to nats. Scotland is not one of our competitors in the wheat line, but the wheat crop of India is 6 per cent. greater than in 1893.

For poultry the use of wheat bran and skim milk is excellent, but it should be given with other ground food, in the shape of a stiff dough. Fresh meat and green food of some kind should be also allowed. On cold days a full ration of corn will be of advantage.

Prof. Bally says: Trees should be nade to send their roots deep into the soil, in order to fortify themselves against drouth. This is done by draining the soil and by plowing the orchard when the disease has not gone far it rather deep. This deep plowing should may be checked. This fact makes us begin the very year the trees are set, doubt the recommendation of Mr. Ma- and it should be continued every spring

Kentucky Farmer's Reply to the Gambler Who Challenged Him.

E. C. Chatterton was a prosperous farmer in Hancock County, Kentucky, who made annual visits to New Oreans to sell the products of his-farm. This was in the days when the code duello was a part of the education of every gentleman. The headquarters of all Kentuckians in New Orleans on business was the old St. Charles Hotel. says the Courier-Journal. One of the loungers at this hotel was a gambler. who was known as the most desperate man in the city and the most experi duellist with either sword or pistol in the South. No one had ever dared to question his courage, and even the other gamblers feared him. The man was well known at all the resorts in New Orleans. Chatterton's friends pains to point out the gambler to him and warn him against giving the blackleg any pretense for a challenge. Chatterton assured his friends that if a chailenge were issued it would be through no fault of his, and dismissed the subject without showing excitement. The two men were not thrown together all of that day until near supper time. Then, as they both entered the big dinng-room, Chatterton brushed lightly against the gambler. The latter glane ed sharply at Chatterton, but said noth-

Supper passed over serenely, and the guests scattered out over the house, Chatterton went to the cardroom with half a dozen friends and watched a game of cards with interest, when one of the porters of the hotel approached him, bearing a small silver which was a neatly folded note addressed to E. C. Chatterton. Chatterton tore open the note, and, motioning the porter, who started to leave, to wait, read it out loud. When he ished his friends stood looking at him with scared eyes. They had heard a challenge from the gambler addressed to Chatterton and demanding a duel as the only satisfaction a gentleman could demand for being pushed aside in the dining-room,

The note ended with these words: "No one but a coward will refuse to meet a gentleman on the fair terms ex-acted by a duel." The friends of Chatterton knew that the imputation of owardice was more than a sword turust to arouse him, nevertheless they besought him to ignore the challenge. They said the gambler was invincible, both with the sword and pistol, and to attempt to meet him was simply to throw his life away.

"See here, Chatterton," they said, you are a man of family, wife and children depending upon you. This cambler is a sure shot and a desperate nan, and will stoop to anything. Stick that challenge in the fire, and get out f town as soon as you can. will be the wiser." Chatterton listened quietly to every word that was said, and then asked for a pen and ink. His friends saw that further words w be a waste, so they were brought to

He wrote for a few moments and then handed this note to the friend nearest to him: "Sir, I will meet you tonight on the plaza with my second, who is an honorable gentleman. He will bear two revolvers, one of which you may select. We will stand toe to toe. While the revolvers are still uncocked, each shall place his between the other's teeth. At the word 'fire the hammers shall be pulled back and the shells exploded. The pistols may be discharged until one or the other of us is dead."

The man who read the note looked startled, and again tried to persuade his friend to think better of his condiions, which would certainly compass the death of both. No words could dissuade Chatterton, however, and the note was sent down.

In half an hour this answer came back: "I never fight duels with fools." WONDERFUL FEAT.

Sadi Alfarabi, the Champion Equili-brist of the World.

One of the great show attractions of he season is Sadi Alfarabi in the role of an equilibrist. In feats of balancing Sadi is an artist—really wonderful, the performance excelling anything of the kind ever attempted by Japanese,



'SADI ALFARABI'S GREAT FEAT.

porting a chair, the whole weight of the body and a lamp upon one arm. The most difficult part of this great act is getting the lamp upon the head and then picking up the chair, then steadying the former, which is lighted and filled with oil. There is no other equilibrist who attempts a feat so difficult.

To Be a Successful Minister. It was Martin Luther who gave the following ten qualifications as making good preacher of the Gospel: 1. He should be able to teach plainly and in order. 2. He should have a good head. 3. Good power of language. 4. A good voice. 5. A good memory. 6. He should know when to stop. 7. He should be sure of what he means to say. 8. And be ready to stake body and soul, goods and reputation, on its truth. 9. He should study diligently. 10. And suffer himself to be vexed and criticised by

Pills for the United Kingdom. It has been estimated from the stamp intles paid by patent medicine makers that 4,000,000 of pills are taken by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom every week. In France the quantity is about half. Only about 1,000,000 are taken by the people of Russia. The Australians are the biggest pill takers in the world.

Retention of Air in the Lange. The human lungs retain the air in their substance with such obstancy that it cannot be expelled by any compression short of absolutely disintegrating the tissue.

Bitered at the Post Office at Grayling. Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

usual feature-ull the casualties are confined to the negroes.

Representative Cathro is Chairman of the committee for the Michigan Asylum for the insane, and is on the committee for lumber and salt/

Cooper & Briggs, who are lumber: ing in the vicinity of Lupton, felled a should they decide upon what to atpine last week measuring something over flye feet, out of which was cut 7 ing of a caucus and others are eaving eixteen feet logs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Senator Prescott is given a place on the committee for Agricultural College, Agricultural interests, Asylum as to the advisability of such a course for the Insane, Chairman for institution for deaf, dumb and blind, and mechanical interests.

Wages at Carnegie's Homestend steel plant have been cut from 10 to 35 per cent. The men will submit, They see the futility of a strike in the labor market.

The wool clip of 1864 is placed at 140,000,000 pounds, a decrease of over 10,000,000 pounds from the previous year. The real wool clip of 1894, however, is the new tariff law, and it works closer to the roots than the barber's implements. - Globe-Dem.

And now Austria shows a disposi tion to adopt retaliatory measures for the injury done by our angar tariff. The Democrats appear to have been animated by a desire to legislate both at home and abroad-except the Sugar Trust, of course. - B!ade.

What a howling success the Cleve land administration has made out of its boast "to extend American markets." We hear about it from Germany, Austria, Spain, France, etc. It has "smashed reciprocity," and with it smashed the American sheep and cattle trade. It has reduced the tax on "the poor man's little dinner pail," and taxed the sugar he puts into his coffee. In fine, it seems to have done its best to do the most mischief possible in the shortest possible time. It could hardly have done it more effectmonths .- Inter-Ocean.

Senator Voorhees comes out in a statement of great importance, owing to his position as Chairman of the Committee on Finance. He is opposed to any farther tariff tinkering which will increase the deficiency in the revenues. He will not have his name associated with a deficit which will require the sale of bonds. For this reason he was opposed to the Wilson Bill as it came from the House, and predicted from the first that it would cause deficit in revenues. He wants will be satisfactory, and there isn't Tariff Reform to stop just where it is time for that." When asked whether majority in the Senate, and the determined position of the Republicans, there is no prospect of further legislation this winter. - Nat. Tribune.

The Columbia Desk Calendar. For ten years the desk calendar is sued by the Pope Manufacturing Com ing that time has taught its quiet les son of the value of better roads and and outdoor exercise and especially the benefits of bicycling. The calendar for 1895, which is just issued, is even brighter than its predecessor in appearance, as clever artists have added dainty silhouette and sketch to the usual wise and witty contributions.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Brest Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Honds, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box son of the value of better roads and the usual wise and witty contributions that have heretofore given this poular salendar its clearin. It can be had for five 2 cent sumps from the Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., or from any Columbia bicycle

SIGNAL TRIUMPHS WON.

By Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Two signal triumphs have been achieved by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. First it received Highest Award and Diploma at the World's it secured Highest Award and Gold ed all competitors in every respect. The award in each instance, was for strongest leavening power, perfect the judges.

The victory at Chicago establishes the supremacy of Dr. Price's as "The Foremost Baking Powder in the World." The trumph at San Francisco confirms and emphasizes it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, '95. General Confusion, General Distrust and General Disaster are now contend ing for the control of the democratic unjority in Congress and of the administration. Instead of returning condition the democrats are, if such financial question than they were when the recess adjournment was taken. Debate was resumed in the House on the currency bill without any idea of what is to be the outcome. The men who ought to be the leaders of the democrats are in doubt not only us to what they ought to do, but also as to what following they will have tempt. Some are advising the hold that a canous will only aggravate the existing division. Mr. Cleveland has intimated quite strongly that he has a non-partisan financial legislation, and

The situation has not been improv ed by the apparently well-grounded rumor that Mr. J. Pierpoint Morgan, New York Banker, had called upon Mr. Cleveland, as the representative of the syndicate of bankers which floated the last bond issue, and formally represent overstocked condition of the quested that Searctary Carlisla be dismissed from the head of the Treasury department, on the ground that he had failed to keep faith with the bankers and that he lacked the capacity to successfully, include the financial offairs of the country. Of course no one expects this to result in the removed of Secretary Carlisle, but it has added another complication to the dituation that was already entirely too much complicated

Republicans in Congress had no hand in making the present financial muddle and they do not consider it their duty to take any part in clearing up matters. They are at present mere so as to injure every interest possible. ly interested onlookers, waiting to see whether the democrats will be able to produce anything tangible out of the clinos now prevailing. At present although the Carlisle currency bill is nominally before the House for gener al debate there is no certainty that it may not without an hour's notice be succeeded by another bill of an entire ly different nature. When the democrats have shown what sort of a bill they really intend to try to pass, if they ever do, the republicans will be ready to meet it with a definite declaration, something that it is at present useless to make. Among the change proposed to be made in the Carlisle currency bill is one for the issue of ually had it taken years instead of \$500,000,000 in 21 cent bonds, to be used for the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes. It is stat ed Mr. Cleveland has endorsed the idea, but has not done so publicly.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, thinks it very doubtful whether the Carlisle urrency bill can be forced through the House and says of its chance in the Senate: "I do not see how it could get through the Senate. The plans which have been presented so fur are most unsatisfactory and will require a thorough discussion of the best method of remedying existing condition before any bill can be formulated that inless the democrats force it. action. We will not even fight pany has held a unique place among ant it is. There will be speeches al power. - Bay City Tribune. business helpers. Each daily leaf duragainst it, but no factious opposition."

Representative Russell, of Conn., a evenue provided to meet the needs of the government. He recognizes, as do most unprejudiced students of the financial situation, that those two bond issues would have been made even if no treasury notes or greenbacks had ever been presented for re demption in gold. In short, that while those bond issues were nominal ly made to replenish the gold reserve they were in reality made to meet the deficit caused by the new tariff law. As to the financial bill now before the House, Mr. Russell believes that the administration can force it through the Columbian Exposition of 1893. Next whether Mr. Cleveland will care to do House, but has his doubts about so, now that he has had an opportu-Medal at the California Midwinter Fair of 1894. At both Fairs it surpass of its

purity and general excellence. It was and Carlisle regime are advertisements rustained by the unanimous vote of of the disgraceful tinkering of this will be paid—but every last man con-is especially adapted to cure of all Kid-nected with the flasco will be discharginey and Liver troubles and often ed from further services—unless it be the old men from back counties who still yote for Jackson.—Inter Occur, at L. Four still yote for Jackson.—Inter Occur, at L. Four still your still y still vote for Jackson. - Inter Ocean. | nier's Drug Store.

The Alleged Pension Frauds.

In his annual message to Congress in 1893, President Cleveland declared that "thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments established appailing conspiracies to nacomplish pension frauds." This grave charge was attended by the dropping of several thousands of from their holiday in a more united names from the pension rolls, without giving the angused parties any opporthing he possible, wider apart on the tunity of defense. Then a corps of over fifty special examiners was appointed, at an expense of \$400,000 a year, to make a thorough investigation of all cases of alleged or anspected fraud, and this work was performed during the past year, and the result is presented in the report of the Pension Commissioner, Nearly 50,000 cases were examined, and 309 persons were commended for prosecution, of whom vioted included twenty notaries, thirtytwo attorneys and thirty seven witnesses, and eighteen impersonators of claimants and eleven impostors were mind to send a special message to discovered. But of soldiers and sold-Congress, pleading for some patriotic, ler's widows only thirty-nine were found to be gullty of fraud upon the his Cabinet is understood to be divided government. That is to say, in a list of 966,000 pensioners only one in every 25,000 turned out to be dishonest; and this is all the basis there was for Mr. Cleveland's assertion that 'thou sands of neighborhoods have their well known fraudulent pensioners."

These statistics deserve careful attention, and should, linve the effect of putting a stop to reckless democratic talk about the abuses of the pension system. The pension frauds are mostly perpetrated by claim agents and persons who were never in the army. It is not by the men who fought for the country that the government is robbed in this relation. The instances are very scarce in which a soldier gets a pension without deserving it. This is the testimony of experts appointed by a Democratic Administration to make a rigid investigation of the matter. The cases of fraud discovered are so few, comparatively speaking. that they do not have any serious sigsuch cases, as claimed by the Presi-

dent, ble agents have not been able to a splendid vindication of the integrity of the pensioners as a class. It shows that the pension roll is not in need of that "parging" about which the democrate have so much to sav. The money voted for the relief of disabled and dependent Union soldiers is hon estly applied, and the country has every reason to be satisfied on that point Nobody favors the granting of pensions on illegal or insufficient grounds, and there is really no foundation for the charge that pensions are or have been thus granted .-- Globe Democrat.

The Tribune's dispatches from Washington this morning bring news of grave import to the commercial in terests of the United States, and they forge another link in the chain of evi dence of the incompetence of demo cratic administration. The news i not less startling than that we are on the verge of a tariff war with Europe -with nobody knowing how our end of it will be sustained by the blunder ers now in control at Washington We have had a tariff war with all Europe for thirty years. But under States uninterruptedly held the upper hand. Our victories were so skilfully won that the battles created no unus ual disturbance and the country went reciprocity provisions of the republicans will do nothing to delay McKinley law swept away, with the wanton disregard of treaty stipulacution of the income tax. We believe of the treasury department, however, that the tax is odious and ought not things have changed. We are in a of it,—Com. Lawyer, to be enforced, but as the democrate snarl, with nobody but Cleveland and have placed it upon the statute books. Gresham to get us out of it. It was it may, perhaps, be a good thing to an unhappy turn of national affairs let the country see just how unpleas. that put the democrat party in nation-

> Bucklin's Arnica Salve. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist,

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State ommander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail,"—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney The bonds sold under the Cleveland and Carlisle regime are advertisements of the disgraceful tinkering of this Congress and administration. They will be paid—but every lest man good result. About a year ago, he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters will be paid—but every lest man good.



"The Great Daily of Michigan."

THREE MONTHS, or even a shorter period, will suffice to

Michigan" is so interesting and valuable that so long as you may live you will continue a subscriber, and would no more think of stopping than you would of cancelling your subscription to your home paper. It is complete and accurate in every department of ws, giving also much special matter for men, women and children Think of the testimonial of 60,000 homes which now receive and welcome

s conts per Copy. . . \$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL . . . 10 cents a Week.

O you read The Cosmopolitan Magazine?

DERHAPS you think that

· · · AT 15 CENTS it cannot equal the more expensive periodicals ???

Here is a part of the contents of a single number—that for DECEMBER:

STORIES BY RUDYARD KIPLING,

Mrs. BURTON HARRISON, WM. DEAN HOWELLS, Mrs. SPENCER TRASK, - ALBION W. TOURGEE.

POEMS BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, SIR EDWIN ARNOLD. ILLUSTRATIONS BY

REMINGTON, TOCHE, VAN SCHALCE, TURNER, REINHART, GIBSON, STEPHENS.

REMINIOTON, TOCHE, VAN SCHAICK, TURNER, REBRINARY, GIRSON, STEPHENS.

A GREAT monthly feature of The Cosmopolitan Magazine is its literary department, "In the World of Art and Letters," where the best books of the month are discussed or noted. You can absolutely rely upon the candor of what is said. It is conducted by eight of the most famous critics of the world, including Francisque Sacrey, Friedrich Spielnagen, Agnes Repplier, Autrew Lang, and I. Zangwill.

Besides all this, the December number contains an article on "The Relations of Photography to Art," illustrated by a series of beautiful faces a a travel article by Napoleon Rey, grandsom of the Marshal; a charming sketch, beautifully illustrated, of Queen Martheritt; an article on "Musical Instruments of the World;" and another of the "Ureat Passions of History" series, to which James Anthony Froude and Edmund Gosse have been contributors. And any this for 15 cents, or \$1.50 a year.

You might be charged more than 15 cents for such a number-25 cts., 35 cts., even \$1.00, but could it contain better material?

By a special arrangement with the publishers of this Magazine, we are able to offer our readers the CO3MOPOLITAN and the nificance. Instead of thousands of AVALANCHE, one year, by mail, postpaid, for \$2,35.





ARM AND HAMMER SODA

in packages. Costs no more than other package soda—never spoils four—universally acknowledged purest in the world.

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere. Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Eccipes-FREE.

Delaware is not a densely populated State, but were Texas as thickly populated her population would be about 25,000,000. Were Texas as numerous: heirs of the lynched person. Such a ly peopled as Massachusetts her population would exceed by 10,000,000 the total population of the United States according to the census of 1890, More impressive still, if Texas were republican administration the United as densely peopled as Rhode Island her population would be more than

You could dig a lake in the center of Texas, put the republic of France until the country can have a chance there would be an extra session of on prospering without much thought on an island in that lake, and it to recover. With this attitude on his Congress, the Senator said: "Not of the basis of its prosperity. With couldn't be seen from the shore. You land and Wales in any part of it, and it would be two months before any against the appropriation for the exe-tions and with the general blundering one who didn't know of their location would be able to get even a suspicion

ute making the county in which such

an affair happens pecuniarily respon-

law would make every tax-payer a

peace officer to prevent the crime; and

prevention is better than cure.

The Evening News, DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following CannedGcods, to

ONE DIME A TIN, TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	- 10 Cent
Diamond Tomatoes	- 10 "
Evergreen Corn,	- 10 "
String Beans, -	- 10 "
Lima Beans,	- 10 "
Marrowfat Peas.	- 10 *
Red Cherries.	- 10 "
Strawberries,	- 10 "
Alaska Salmon,	10 "
Sardines in Mustard	
Blue-hack Mackerel	
Dried Beef.	
Pickles, fancy,	- 10 "
그는 사람이 되었다. 이 사람들은 사람들이 되는 사람들이 함께 함께 가지 않는데 되었다. 아니	10
Catsup,	
Horse Radish,	- 10
Olives, -	- 10 "

The price of Apples is advancing, but we are yet

No. 1. at \$3,00 per Bbl.

No. 2. at 2,00 per Bbl.

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

🛞 HOLIDAY GIFTS! 🚳

は小学派人や

CONSISTING OF

sible in heavy damages to the legal PHOTO AND AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORTRAIT BOXES, TOILET CASES, JEWEL CASES, SHAVING SETS, CUFFS AND COLLAR BOXES, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

NECK-TIE CASES, SMOKERS'

SETS, FRAMES, MIRRORS, GLASS MEDALLIONS, CELLULOID NOYEL-TIES, POEMS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, DOLLS. TOYS, GAMES AND OTHER CIFTS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION

AT FOURNIERS'S DRUG STORE.

C.A. SNOW&CO. SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

DON'T MISS THE

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE!

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' and GENTS'

Furnishing Goods, and Rubbers.

R. MEYER & CO.,

Price Wreckers.

P. S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

We can Collar and Umerica and do it too in a way that he will like.

and do it too in a way that he will like. Every man that wears collars and cuffs should know about the "CELLULOID" Interlined. A linen collar or cuff covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs made.

They are the top notch of comfort, neatness and economy. They will go through the day with you in good shape, no matter how hot or how busy you get. You can clean one yourself in a minute, without dependence on busy wives, unskillful hired girls or uncertain and distant laundries. Simply wipe them off. wipe them off.

Every piece is marked as follows: TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

You must insist upon goods so marked and take nothing else if you expect

sausiaction.

If your dealer should not have them, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 5cc. pair. Give size, and specify standap or turned-down collar as wanted. THE CELLULOID COMPANY,

427-29 Broadway, THIS PAPER at the Nowapaper Aurer titing Agency of Masses to W. Aver a 50 h. our authorized agents

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR. THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS

Go to Claggetts', for Honey.

Highway contracts for sale at this

Evaporated Sweet Corn, at Clas

C.B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Mrs. J. O. Hadley and daughter returned from Holly, last Wednesday.

50 Doz. Canned Corn going at 8 cts. cat Claggetts Geo. W. Walton has returned from

his trip to Virginia. Supervisor Richardson, of South

Branch, was in town Tuesday. Thomas Woodfield, of St. Ignace

was in town over Sunday.

Fresh Candies for the Holidays, at

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Monday. California Dried Fruits, finest in the

City, at Claggetts',

L Fournier and family are cozily

Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour is al the go. Try it, at Claggetts'.

P. Aebli, of Blaine, offers a good

Milch Cow for sale, cheap. Mr. and Mrs. D. Trotter started for a visit in Canada, last Tuesday week

the market for 10 cents, at Claggetts. Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda county was in town the beginning of the

100 Dozen Eclipse Tounstoes, best in

For fresh Apples. Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant The officers of Gaylord Post and of

the W. R. C. were installed Tuesday 100 Dozen Prairie Rose Corn. New Stock. Only a dime, at Claggetts'.

E.N. Sailing and daughter, of Man istee, arrived in town last Wednesday

Allen Dver and wife have returned from Rogers City. Wm. Woodburn has the pleasure of

entertaining his daughter, Mrs. Wm. 75 Doz. Sugar Loaf Beans. Can

be beat. To be sold for ten cents, a Claggetta'. Heinlock logs have recently advance

ed in price at Chebovgan from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per thousand feet. Have you seen Kramer's new goods!

If not, please call and look them over before purchasing.

Peter Aebli, of Blame, was in town last Monday. He is recovering slowly from his late serious attack of illness.

You should try a can of 10 cen corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Prescott, Ogemaw county is to have a paper published in that town, the first issue to appear in a week or two

Claggett has a job lot of \$3 Ladle Shoes that he will sell for \$2. Go

and see them. Little Miss Frances Kneeland, of Lewiston, was the guest of Miss Louise Woodworth, last week.

Can goods at a bargain. Read sharge. the advertisement of S. H. & Co.

DIED-At his home in this village Sunday, Dec. 30th, John McClain. aged 78 years. The remains were taken to Millington, for burial.

LANCHE will cost our subscribers but speculative woodsmen and their many a song 30, a select reading 15, a speech \$4.50. Subscribe soon.

the day or week.

Those \$3 shoes for \$2 are a great Advisor Lieuteuant. Jos. Patterson bargain. Don't fail to get a pair at Physician, R. J. Teeter, M. D. Claggetts'.

Our subscribers can get the Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal for 60 cents by Watchman, paying up their subscription.

Taxidermist Nichols shipped two large wildcate, this week, that he had put up. One to Frank Tell, of West Branch, and the other to Salling & Hanson, Grayling .- Ros. News.

It is not denied that S. H. & Co. are selling the best 29 cent Coffee in town.

Tinket No. 31, drew the box on which Mrs. Wakeley sold tickets. The drawing was made on Monday last, by Messrs. Chalker, Pond and

Julius Kramer will make you a suit for \$17.00, pair of pants for \$3,50, for the next thirty days, only.

Dolls-Tovs-Games & Picture Books for good little Boys and good little Girls, at Fonraier's Drug Store.

MARRIED-In this village on New Years evening by the Rev.L.D. Boynton, Arthur E. Green, of Grayling, and Miss Mamie Rix of this place. The newly wedded couple have the best wishes of their many friends, - Mt. Clemens Monitor. Lewiston Journal.

50 Doz. Sea Lion Salmon, a great bargain at only a dime, at Claggetts'. Revisi services are being held this eek, at the church across the river.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office. Mrs. Miles, of Grayling, who was

visiting friends in town, left this morning on the A. S. & N W, train or McKinley.—Lemiston Journal,

Before purchasing a suit, overcoat r pair of pants, go to the old established reliable merchant, Julius Krating better.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

The January session of the Board of Supervisors, of Otsego county lasted but three days. Our Board will be ant to be in session tendays and then not get through, with the work that was allowed to accumulate.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

State, county, township and school to save the extra collection fee, pay your taxes previous to Jan. 10th. 95.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C.W. Wight's He is always welcomed here. restaurant. He has just received a

Branch, will be in Grayling, Jan. 11th. Lunch will be served, and 8th to 12th, at Dr. Smith's office.

Nels P. Olson has bought the saloon connected with the Gravling House, and opened the same on the

Read S. H. & Co.s'. advertisement in this paper. It is to your interest.

Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, arranged and regular services be soo Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterlan Church, will meet at Mrs. Stantons on (Friday) to-morrow after

P. J. Mosher has a large quantity of easoned wood, out green, which he will deliver in any part of the village for one dollar a cord. His horse is constantly on the street and all orders will be promptly filled.

The electrici lights at the Presbyterian church and the Commercial House corners, were furned on Monday evening and will be appreclated by our citizens.

Last Thursday was the 18th, anni versary of the birth of Ralph Smith, and it was taken advantage of by his young friends to give him a surprise organize classes in those branches. party. The guests numbered about fifteen or twenty and the evening war 12th., at 2 o'clock p. m., at the school passed with music, games, etc., in a house. Third Grade teachers should very enjoyable manner.

evening last, after quite a severe ill- free. ness. The funeral occurred on Tuesday afternoon from the Congregational church, and was attended by the members of the G. A. R. and W. R. C., she having been one of the leading spirits in the latter society.— West Branch Journal.

S. G. Searight, Optician. Graduate of Detroit Ophthalmic Institute, is at the Grayling House for a few days. Frames made to fit the face as well as glasses to the eyes. With both properly adjusted you will find it a great pleasure in wearing glasses. Eyes sted on scientific principles

Installation.

were followed by an excellent supper to be governed by points. An essay The Century Magazine and the Ava- that was thoroughly enjoyed by the counted 30 points, a new member 50, guests, who were warnily welcomed by 30, a recitation 30, etc., the winning Mrs. Oliver, on Cedar street, two the Commander, Geo. H. Bonnell, in doors from the Commercial House, is a very felicitous manner. The followprepared to accomodate boarders by ing officers were installed to serve during the ensuing year:

Council Commander, G. H. Bonnell Backer, Thos. A. Carney Wm. L. Marinski Sentry,

Grand Entertainment.

The Detroit Ladies Trio, will give an entertainment at the M.E. church, on Monday evening, Jan. 21st, under the auspices of the Ladie's Aid Society We clip the following complimentary Press notices of enteriain ments given at other places:-

"Miss LaDell is an elocutionist much above the average, while her Delsartian attitudes, expressive of human emotions, were an entertainment in themselves."-The Yarmouth Times, N. S.

"Miss La Dell's recitations were ex cellent, and the Dolsartian attitudes were the personification of grace."-The St. Johnsbury Republican, Vt.

"The Detroit Ladies' Trio entertainment was an unqualified success. It was of a high literary and musical char noter, and was received by a good audience with hearty applause. The audience were liberal in their approval, many saying each act was worth the entire price of admission."-The

Admission 25 and 35 cents.

A. A. Griffin of Roscommon, was in town last Tuesday.

Mrs. Belle Stone, sister of Mrs. C.O. McCullough, is making her a visit. Gravling Post Office has been made

an International Money Order Office, to date from Jan. 7th. The officers of Marvin Post, and the Womans' Reliet Corps will be installed.

Saturday evening, the 12th. Harry Parsons, who has been quite cick from Pueumonia, for the last two weeks, we are pleased to learn is get

Rev. John Irwin, who has been resident of Grayling for the past eighteen months, left on Tuesday noon, for Denver, Colorado H. Robinson, the old veteran who

lost his house by fire week before last, is now an inmate of the Soldier Home at Grand Rapids. Mrs L. C. Cole offers her house

next to Town Hall, for sale, cheap, and on easy terms. The full corps of teachers were back on time, and school is running a

axes are now payable. If you wish though there had been no vacation. Rev. J.M. Warren, of West Branch preached last Sunday, morning and evening, at the Presbyterian church

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E Church will meet at the residence o W. B. Flynn, dentist, of West Mrs. C. T. Jerome, to morrow, the general attendance is desired.

> A meeting will be held at the Ap penzelle school-house, on Sunday January 20th, for the purpose of or ganizing a Sunday School. All are ordially invited to attend.

We understand there is to be a re organization of the Presbyterian Church Society, on account of some Go to the Restaurant of C.W. Wight legal defect in the original proceed where you will find a nice selection of ings. We trust all may be pleasantly resumed.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M E. Church have secured the service of the Detroit Ladies' Trio, for an entertainment to be given at the church Monday evening, the 21st. It will be a rare treat. Admission 25 and 35 ets

The Foxes in my swamp are inclined to feast on my chickens, and to pro tect myself from their ravages I shall use poison, and give this notice that owners of rabbit dags may take care of their animals, lest they get what was intended for the foxes.

W.A. MASTERS

For the benefit of those teacher who desire to review Physics and Algebra, preparatory for the Second Grade examination in March, I shall Our review will begin Saturday, Jan Mrs. Wm. Cook died on Saturday limit. Join these classes. Tuition

W. F. BENKELMAN.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Gray ing, for the week ending Jan. 5, '95.

Anderson Sam'l. Lind, Carl H. Ansuralt, Miss K. Seeley, Burt S. Spoel, M. S. Persons calling for any of the abov etters, will please say 'Advertised.' W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

tor and wife and daughte Delos Kellogg spent New Years in Grayling with friends, and attended For rates and information apply to D.B. Tracy in the evening the Good Templar's Grayling Lodge, Woodsmen of the oyster supper, and enjoyed a very World, publicly installed its officers happy time. The lodge had been a song 30, a select reading 15, a speech 30, a recitation 30, etc., the winning side to eat oysters and chicken pie at the expense of the losing side. The contest was very close and was won by 19 points. Aside from the supper, while was a very fine one, a literary while of designs (reading for Be.) which was a very fine one, a literary feast was had that appealed in loudest praise to the intelligence, wisdom and understanding of the 45 or 50 persons present on the lovous occasion. What John Sutherland with music and sone, innocent pranks and games, recitations and speecher and a delicious feast for the inner man, a pleasant evening was whiled away. A like contest is going on ir the Gaylord lodge which is about drawing to an end, and in the course of a couple of weeks an oyster supper and a literary feast will be had .-Otsego Co. Herald.

> Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair

DR:

MOST PERFECT MADE. ure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free a Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

An exchange sagely says. "Take the enemies that any well conducted news paper makes in the course of business and stand them up in a row, and the rest of the community will say the editor ought to be proud that they are his enemies."

A Big Surprise. In store for all those who try Bacon's Celery King for the Nevves. The gen-eral verdict of all those who have used this great vegetable preparation is that this great vegetable preparation is that it is the graudest remedy for the onre of dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, etc. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and en-ergies. Samples free. Large packages 50c. & 25c. Sold only by Lucien Fournier.

A Cheboygan doctor was passing along Euclid Avenue, Muliet Lake last week, when a lady asked him to come in and examine her little daugh ter, as she did not seem altogether well, and was constantly "pecken at her note." The doctor delivered himself thusly: "Madam I think it le probably an irritation of the gastric mucous membrane communicating s sympathetic sittlistion to the epethe linm of the eucoriah. "There now says the mother, "thats just what l told Beckie and she said it was wo rums."—Cheboygan Tribune.

A Great Leader.

We are pleased to inform you that healer. Otto's Cure is the great leader of all proprietary, preparations for the enre of coughs, colds, asthma, bron-chitis, consumption, etc. We will cure of cougus, colds, astum, bron-chitis, consumption, etc. We will gnaranter Otto's Cure to cure you and if you will call at our store we will give you a bottle of this great guaran-terd remedy free of charge. Otto's Cure instantly relieves croup and hoop-ling cough. Don't delay. Samples ing congh: Don't delay, Samples free. Large bottles 50c. & 25c. at L. Fourners', sole agents.

To the Public.

I wish to announce that I am pro pared to issue Steamship and Rail Road tickets to all parts of the For-eign Countries at reduced rates. I will also issue Drafts payable in Great Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities. L. T. WRIGHT, Oct. 25th at S. II. & Cos. office.

Liquor Dealer's Tax.

The following is the report of the County Treasurer of the amount of taxes collected from retail dealers in liquor from May 1, 1894 to January

5th., 1895. May 1, '94, Eugene McKay, \$500 00 Chris Larson, Grayling. Wm. Fisher, Gra'lg, 500 00 Chris Hanson, .. Jno. Olsen. 500 00 N. P. Olsen, 500 C0 J. C. Burton. 500.00 do 3. J. Rasmusson. 500 00

do 19, H. J. Young. 500 00 remember that three certificates is the limit. Join these classes. Tuitlou Goodson, Frederic, 371 24 Jan 5, '95, N. P. Olson, Gra'lg, 165 00 WRIGHT HAVENS.

County Treasurer.

Cincinnati. Hamilton & Dayton Bailroad

Home Seeker's Excursion, On January 8th and February 5th, 1895. will sell from Toledo to all points in Alabama. Florida. Georgia, north or west of and including a line drawn through Augusta, Millen, Smithville. line drawn through Augusta, anuen, smearan, Eufala and Montgomery, thence via. line of L. & N. to Pensacola. Kentucky all points south of and including Richmond, Junction City, etc. Louisana, New Orleans, Mississippi. North Carolina, South Carolina, South Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. all points. In Virginia points on the line of the C. & O., except north of Gordonsville. Also o Jan. 18th to points in Verginia and North Caroli

N. P. A., 169 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, or to D G. Edwards, G. P. A., Cincinnatti, Ohio.

on Monday evening. The services holding a contest, sides being taken, The ART AMATEUR. Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.

MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square

ASK OUR

Furniture Dealer for the Acme's Spring Bed Co'

Sanitary Spring Mattress. If he cannot show it to you write to us for catalogue-414 416, 418 and 420 Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

Probate Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS. At a session of the Probate Court of said ou nay, held at the Probate office in the village Grayling, on the seventh day of January, in year one thousand eight hundred and nine

the year one thousand eight hundred, and ninety Rvo.

Present, William C. Johnson, Judge of Probate.

In The Matter of the Estate of Lewis
Ostrander deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Perry Otrander praying that administration of said estatemay be granted to Wright Havens or some other suitable person, and that
such other and further order and proceedings
may be had in the premises as may be required
by the statutes in such case made and proyided.

Thereuren it is Ordered, That Monday, the
fourth day of February next, at ten o'clock in
the forencon, be assigned for the hearing of said
petition, and the heirs-at-law of said deceased,
and all other persons interested in said estate,
are required to appear at a session of said Court. and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probato office, in the being of Grayling and show cause, if any there he, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is Funtion Orionasa, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the persons interested in said estate, of the persons of many the petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in Oriona work of Allances, a measurement of the Charles of the country that is successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A time copy.

WM. C. JURINSON, [Seat.]

Jungs of Prodate.

CLOAKS AT COST!

We offer our entire line of Cloaks. made this season, all the Latest Styles. until all are sold.





If you want a cloak, take adadvantage of this

GLOAK SALE.

IKE ROSENTHAL One Price Clothing & Dry Goods House.



WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

DO YOU RIDE A VICTOR?



The grandest outdoor sport is cycling; the best bicycle is a Victor, made in the largest and finest bicycle plant in the world.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Stronges

Solid

Receiver.

SAN FRANCISCO.

PORTLAND. LOS ANGELES. (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

trains from Grayling via Mackinaw of M. C. R. R.: Working, Most

Most Modern and progressive THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. New Haven, Conn

Lightest,

DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP

REPEATING

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes

For sale by H. W. Erans.



COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT! For a prompt, answer and an honost opinion, write to UIUNN & CO., who have had nearly fitz-year's experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of in-

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The following is the time of the departure

GOING NORTH. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:06 P. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:55 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M. 3:15 A. M.

GOING SOUTH.

12:50 A. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:03 P. M. Detroit 9:33 M.P.
1:15 P. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:40 P. M. Detroit, 0
Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES. GEN. PASS. AGENT.

Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad

W. CANFIELD.

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH. DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.

TIME CARD, FRB. 11, 1894.

Leave Mack. Ctty 7:40 a.m.; 1:300. m. 9:15 p.m.
Arr. Grand R plda 5:15 p.m.; 10:30 p. m.; 5:15 a.m.

"Kalemazoo 7:33 p. m.; 1:35 n.m.; 8:30 a.m.

"Chicago 7:10 a.m; 7:10 a.m; 8:40 a.m.

"Fort Wayne,
"Richmond 5:20 a.m.

7:40 a.m. Train dally ex. Sunday with Parlor
Car to Grand Rapids, 1:30 p. m. train, dally ex.
Sunday with Sleeping Car to Chicago via. Kalamazoo & Mich. Central Ry.

9:15 p.m. Sunday only.

Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South at 7:00 a. m., dally except Monday and 5:18 p. m.

dally, Monday the point to the contraction of the contracti

Grand Rapids

ily. For information apply to

. H. Accano, Agent.

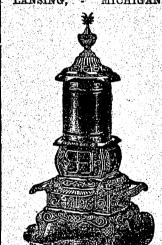
Mackinaw City, Mich

DEVLIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

E. BEMENT & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF STOVES & RANGES. LANSING, - MICHIGAN,



BEMENT KEROSENE OIL STOVES. Economical,

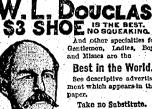
Convenient,

Warranted

SERVICE CHARLES The Highest Prize . .

World's Columbian Exposition

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE Davis Sewing Machine Co. For its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.



ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine on advertising space when in Chargo, will find it on file at 5 to 40 Randolph 5 to 50 Randolph 5 the Advertising Agency at 2000 R TROMAS.



There are many just as good, but none better. Our terms are lower, though, Sond for Catalogue.

THE CIRCUIT RIDER.

ITINERANT PREACHERS OF PIO-NEER DAYS.

How Spiritual Wants of the First Settlers Were Supplied-Labors of Early Preachers — Their Miserable Pay Hordships Endured.

Parson and People. Among the many peculiar characters developed in the early days of our national history not the least singular was the traveling preacher, who min



PERFORMS A PLEASING DUTY.

istered to the spiritual wants of the settlers in the backwoods. He was a natural product of the times in which he lived and of the country in which his lot was cast. He was in the most emphatic sense of the word one of the people himself, for, in all probability, he had been born and reared in the immediate neighborhood of his "circuit," nine tenths of his auditors knew him from his boyhood, and his father and the rest of his family, and were prepared to give his pedigree back to the time when the family made its appearacce in this country. Earlier than this few knew even their own family history, and nobody cared, for it was a well-established social principle in the early days of the colonies that nobody had a father until he came to America and when he was here he was as good as anybody, if not a little better. traveling preacher, or circuit rider, as he was generally called, was a man thoroughly and conscientiously devoted to his calling. He always believed him-self to be "called" to the work of the nunistry, and, having this conviction, gave up everything else for its sake His worldly belongings, barring the wife and children, that always lived somewhere within the bounds of his circuit, were generally limited to what he could carry in his saddle-bags, and these usually contained a change of linen, a Bible, a hymn book, in those days cailed a "hime book," and some times a lunch of chicken and corn bread, put up by a kindly sister at the last preaching place. He had a horse, generally a good horse, for no other kind could stand the hardships of the journeys he had to make, and for his

living he trusted to providence.
His circuit was planned, partly by himself, partly by his ecclesiastical superiors; who laid out the general ground and expected him to add to the number of appointments or preaching places as the membership increased and the work broadened. Two preach ers, a senior and a junior, were usually assigned to each circuit, and the appointments for the two were arranged in such a way that the people of each station had preaching every other week at least, or sometimes every week. The labors of these self-sacrificing men were by no means, however, confined to Sunday. They preached every day. sometimes twice a day, reaching one station at 9 or 10 in the morning, hold-

ing service, dining with some brother

who lived near by, in the afternoon

riding on to another station, where an

evening service was to be held, and re-

peating this round week after week, month after month, during the year

until "conference" came, when the ap-

preachers went to new fields. Twenty

or thirty sermons every four weeks were the usual work, together with 200

or 300 miles of the hardest kind of trav

el. Of roads there were few, the traveler being compelled to rely on bridle

paths through the forest, and often on mere tracks aided by "blazes" on the

trees, or pieces of bark chopped out.

leaving a white place underneath, which could be seen at a considerable

distance and materially aided the progress of the wayfarer. When dark

ness overtook the preacher on his jour

ney, and he could no longer discern the

"blazes" on the tres, he trusted to the

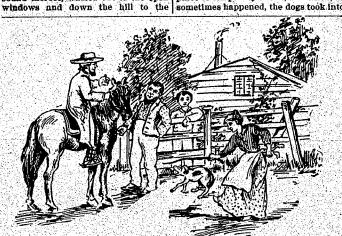
pointments were changed and the

ed in in rooms where four beds were placed and the family all slept in the only room the cabin afforded, and the annoyance of having absolutely no privacy but that of the forest during his journey from one appointment to another, were cheerfully endured, and for ness of duty well done, and the pittance that the people were able to give in re-turn for the services rendered them Money in those times were scarce, and many an old preacher has been heard to tell how in the early days of his min istry he received but \$25 or \$30 from his people for a year's hard work. But this sum did not really represent al they did for him, for his entertainment was free wherever he went, and a pair of stockings here, a pair of shoes there a wool hat or fur cap from one, a coal from another and a pair of jeans trous ers from a third, eked out his scanty support very materially. Nor was this all, for on his "home round"—that is when on that part of his circuit that brought him toward home—he might be seen with a ham or flitch of bacon on one side of his saddle, a pair of chick ens or a wild turkey on the other, and it may be a haunch of venison or a bag corn in front, all the contribution of those who gave willingly of what they had to give at all. These, with an occasional wedding fee, a sum varying from 25c to \$1, paid by a youth in his first suit of ill-fitting store clothes constituted his principal reliance for a ivelihood. His wife did her own work and her neighbors brought in supplies from time to time to help out the preacher, so, on the whole, he lived about as well as they, and, what was petter, was fully content with what he nad, and cheerfully sang:

"No foot of land do I possess,

No cottage in this wilderness." The "meeting houses" where he preached were as plain as the people and the fare. In Kentucky, Tennessee and the Southern States generally, the first "meeting houses" were of logs, and in a style of architecture that closely approximated that of the settlers cabins. Where there were school houses these were used for religious s, but where there were none the cabins of the settlers were employed, and almost anyone, whether he was a member of the particular debigger, and a few of the nearest filed could be parted. The brethren united into the church, whither the preachers their forces, however, and by kicking had preceded them. The brethren said their prayers, took their seats iar hymn. All joined lustily, and the sound thereof, wafted out of the open

conferred among themselves in loud a few moments. When the church had whispers as to the order of service, and then some one struck up a few. one and half-strangling the other, ger frequently used by vagrant swine as place of temporary abode, and when, a



A PASTORAL CALL.

"meetin' had begun," and induced an instant suspension of crop talk and a stampede in the direction of the meeting house. By the time the hymn was ended the house was filled and the regular service of the day began.

There was preaching in abundance for preaching was the main feature of the exercises. The preaching would hardly be acceptable in a \$100,000 church nowadays, for it often happened that grammar and rhetoric were con spicuous by their absence, but there was always enthusiasm in any quantity, and also plenty of Scripture. The old preachers of those days did not know much about the graces of oratory but they did know all about the Bible for it was the one book that they con stantly read, and that they were thor oughly conversant with from cover to cover. A proposition was started, and Bible texts in confirmation of it were ten that all these things are merely cited; if it could be proved from the comparative, and that to the people of

spring, notified the brethren there that | their heads the notion that the hogs were trespassers and ought to be evicted, the trouble was more serious from the difficulty of reaching the battlefield, a difficulty that was finally sur mounted by sending in a boy cowhide to eject both dogs and pigs. Such trifics as crying bables were never noticed in a congregation of this kind; crying was popularly supposed to be good for the lungs of the infant, and the mother let it cry, with such efforts to soothe it as occurred to her on the spur of the moment, or were suggested

by interested friends. To the people of the present time with their \$500,000 churches and \$6,000 preachers, with organ and choir and Sunday-school appointments of the most elegant description, such services seem farcical and lacking in proper reverence. But it should not be forgot ten that all these things are merely



THE ROAD TO MEETING

nomination to which the circuit rider Bible, well and good; if not, no matter the latter part of the eighteenth and belonged or not, was generally willing to open his house for preaching. Where egular houses were built for service. however, the neighborhood was under stood to have advanced considerably on the road to refinement: "Quarterly meeting" at one of these wayside log sanctuaries was a great occasion. The presiding elder was always there, with as many of the brethren as could be mustered. Long before the appointed hour for the service the roads were full

of primitive vehicles on the way to the

neeting house. Antiquated wagons

a man and his wife on the front seat two or three wooden chairs just behind

for invited guests, and the balance of the load made up of children packed in

straw, were common, but more fre

queent were the riders on horseback

They came in twos and threes, men and

women, with children in front and he

hind, and on arriving at the grove in

which the church was situated they

tied the horses, not always far enough

apart to prevent an equine dispute

scattered ear-corn on the ground in

front of them to be about equally di

vided between the steeds and the strol

neighborhood on such occasions, and

men and women separated into groups

Down at the always convenient spring

the former gathered, the elders to

smoke their pipes and talk crops, their

about the church the old women talked

butter and eggs, or discussed the attire

of the one "worldly" girl sure to be

their daughters sat silent, for it was a

favorite maxim in those days that young girls and children should be

A stir in the little crowd about the

door told of the arrival of the elder

and his brother circuit riders, for the

elder was just as much a circuit rider

juniors to discuss politics.

found in every neighborhood,

seen and not heard.

what it was, or who stated it, it was rank infidelity, and the proposer was an infidel. The nice distinctions of the higher criticism were unknown quanti ties; the preachers of those days knew nothing of the Javist, and the Elohist Where the apostle affirmed "Wives, sub-init to your husbands," they said that it meant that the women should mind and not cherish any ideas about being equal to the man and voting. They hat ed gold chains and rings and silk dresses and boiled shirts and cards and fiddles and whisky, and all these things were, in their sight, almost equally abominable. A man with spot-less linen was to them a dandy; a womon the right road to perdition. of them preached against these things and denounced unsparingly all who favored them. Cards and fiddles were their pet aversion, and when, as some times happened, a mischievous person went to a "protracted meeting" or a camp meeting with a fiddle or a jug of whisky or pack of cards, the preachers were sometimes known to knock down and drag out the offender with as much energy as would be shown by any houlder-hitting son of Belial in the

country. Their meetings did not lack for vivacity from other causes. In those days no man stirred abroad without his gun and his dog, and a concourse of people was the occasion also for a concourse of dogs. Generally curs of low degree, they had neither patience nor pedigree, and dog fights at meeting were matters of by no means infre ment occurrence. When they tool ace outside, the curs were generally eft to settle their dispute among them elves, unless it became too noisy, bu when this occurred some man seated pear the door and armed with a good ized whip, quietly slipped out to ac as umpire, and a moment later a series f yelps, followed by silence, gave in dication that the war was over. More of an incident were they when they took place within the limits of the congregation, for every other exercise was it once suspended until the belligerents

the early years of the nineteenth cen-tury, the religious elegances of the cresent would have seemed just as in appropriate. The preachers and the inging were to their taste. To them he cloquence of a Talmage and the mu-sic of a Haudel would have been only words and noise. They could under stand their preacher, and could sing their "himes," and were satisfied with both. To them separate hymn books would have been a superfluity, for many of them could not read, and one hymn book, held by the preacher, who "lined" the hymn, that is, gave out two lines of the hymn at a time for the people to sing, was enough for the whole regation.

The old preachers have mostly passed away, but the results of their works are seen in the thousands of churches that everywhere dot the country dis tricts, many of them on the identical spots where the log cabins once stood that were sanctified by the presence and labors of the early circuit riders And the system still continues and some readers may be surprised to learn that many thousands of country nec ple in the North, West and South have now no other religious services than those conducted by the circuit riders. The times have changed for these, too, and now they wear broadcloth and ride in buggles instead of on horseback, to their appointments. Their churches are of boards, or even of brick, and have choirs and cabinet organs, and the women wear feathers in their hats. and the men nolish their boots, and he girls have car-rings and finger rings and beaux, but the principles are the same, and the system is almost iden tical with that known to our grand

Must Not Dance.

The teachers of Junction City, Kan. ave been forbidden by the local educational board to attend more than one dance per week.

Sensible. Pneumatic tires have been found ver serviceable on hospital ambulances.

STEP CHILDREN.



COMING INTO GENERAL USE.

Popular in Country Residences. The storage battery is the "dark rse" of electrical engineering. Gradually but surely it is emerging from the hamperings of imperfect mechanical and electrical construction, and the besetment of legal wranglings, and is now on Henry Chry's old lot and it has been growing so rapidly in public favor that a fashionable home for many years. it gives greater promise of future possi-bilities than almost any other article of the industrial world. Until recently. says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, its use has been mainly confined to traction and light power station work, but of late it has been utilized under conditions that give the general public a clearer idea of its practical value. Electric craft propelled by storage batteries will soon be as common as steam and naphtha launches are now, and the owners of country houses that are miles away from every other source of electrical supply are finding that the storage battery is a very important factor promoting the comfort of their isolated homes. An installation has been made at a summer residence near Lake Forest, Ill., which is an excellent example of a type that will doubtless come largely into vogue in the next few years. The power house, measuring 21 by 27 feet, is erected about 500 feet from the residence. It has three rooms one for dynamo and battery cells, a workshop and an attic. The wires are carried to the house on cedar poles which also carry a telephone through a wooded grove, which almost entirely conceals them. Two hundred and fifty-six lights are fed, 237 in the residence and the rest in the dynamo room, barn and outlying sheds. In the battery room there are sixty chloride accumulators, or storage batteries, inclosed in glass jars and ranged on shelves 8 inches broad. The whole battery rack occupies a space of but 12 by 6 feet. In charging the batteries a gar engine is used, which has many advantages over the steam engine for this purpose. The usual practice is to run the dynamo during the daytime to charge the storage plant, and to run the house lights direct from the battery. But when needed the dynamo can be brought into service, and will furnish current for the entire capacity in lamps. The whole plant works noise lessly and gives perfect service. It is intended to light the grounds all around the house next year, so that garden parties can be given and lawn games

TRICK OF THE BOOK TRADE.

Low Prices Do Not Necessarily Mean a Loss, to the Publisher. Did it ever occur to you what a re-proach to some publishers and some of their methods the book store bargain counter is? says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Somebody is los-ing money on these "dollar books for 10 cents," and it is not the publisher. Retailers in the book trade buy by list. not by sample, and a publishing house in a fair way of business can count on selling to the trade a pretty large edition of pretty nearly anything it chooses to publish. It is to be feared that once in a while they take advantage of this fact to the loss of the booksellers. They have been known to take, for instance, an advertisement for some well-known summer resort, that, having been written by a somewhat famous author in the guise of a short story, has been preented to the public as literature by a first-rate magazine, possibly by virtue of a pecuniary arrangement with the publishers thereof, and made a reasonably sizable book of it by using big type, double leads, wide margins and many cheap process illustrations. They gild the edges of the leaves, disguise the cheap muslins of the cover with a sprawling design in gold, wherein quotation from Shakspeare and the vriter's well-known name figure prom inently and announce to the trade Blue, Unclouded Weather, a Romance of Old Point Comfort, by Popular Au thor, Esq. Edition de luxe; \$3.50; 75 off 100; 60 off 75; 50 off 50; 35 and 10 on small orders. No returns." And every bookseller in the land on the strength of the author's name and the expected Christmas trade, orders from five to 100 copies, according to the size of his establishment, and uses bad language as will not sell. Even their outside is up

attractive.
They cost the publishers, exclusive o royalty, from 25 cents to 50 cents apiece, according to the size of the edi tion issued, and they have an unmis takable air of cheapness about them. To put such books on his counter marked \$3.50 is almost an insult to the intelligence of his customers, but he does so. And there the never-diminishing pile stays, for the public can pro tect itself against this sort of imposition, although the bookseller cannot until it comes to the bargain counter, and "Blue Unclouded Weather" finds a few purchasers at 17 cents a volume. And the bookseller figues up how much he has lost on it and goes on ordering by list without knowing what he is going to get. Such is one of the rea-sons all booksellers do not retire on princely fortunes within five years or so after starting in business.

Silver Fox Fur Comes High Next to the sea otter, for clothing purposes, the fur of the silver fox brings the highest price, and in this case the Russians are the principal buy-The silver fox is one of the mos precious denizens of the Hudson Bay erritory, and as much as £120 has been paid for a single fine skin. The silver fox, however, is really not silvery, and as only a few white hairs mixed with his black ones indeed, the most highly prized skins are entirely black. The principal use of these skins is for the ollars of cloaks of Russian ladies.

Full of Glory. "O. mamma," cried 5-year-old Doro thy, "I'm just as full of glory as I can be!"

"What do you mean?" inquired her mother, with natural surprise.

"Why-ee," said Dorothy, "there was a sunbeam right on my spoon, and I swallowed it with my oatmeal, manu-

Don't Let Your Prejudices Rule. Don't eat two mince pies, a plum pudding, a duck, lobster salad, and ice cream, and then attribute your sense of fullness to the presence of your mother-in-law in the house.

It Pays. The writing of "popular songs" is more profitable in this country than in

THE BLAINE RESIDENCE. Capitalists Want to Buy It and Ere

torage Batteries for Illuminating Mrs. James G. Blaine's Washington home has often been described. It is the old Seward mansion and it is val uable rather from the ground about it than from the house itself. It is built on Henry Clay's old lot and it has been It was in front of it that Gen. Dan Sickles shot Barton Key for flirting with his pretty wife on the other side of the square, and it was in this house that Payne attempted to assassinate Seward. The house is a large, red, unpretentious brick of three stories with an old-fashioned ridged roof, and

with many windows. Now comes a Chicago syndicate which is said to be desirous of purchasing the property. On account of its gloomy associations Mrs. Blaine is not anxious to live there and has been advised to sell. But a difficulty arises over the title. If Mr. Blaine had a clear title to the land he didn't tell anyone about it, and none of his papers show it. All his papers were found to be in the wildest confusion at the time of his death important ones showing up eventually even in boxes of rubbish. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Truxton Beale, is in Augusta looking for this title.

No.17 Madison place boasts of a ca eer as diversified as a modern politician. It has been in turn dwellinghouse, boarding-house, government office, and twice the home of the prem'er of the administration. The third floor under the slanting roof sheltered a chief executive of the nation, President Polk having lived there for the four months of the white house repairs.



THE BLAINE HOME.

in Secretary Seward's occupancy was the social headquarters of the wealth and distinction of the day. Secretary Blaine made it one of the coslest of homes-not spacious enough large entertainments, but just the thing Oh, my dear uncle, just as much as you for the conveniences and smaller hospitasse.—Fliegende Blaetter. pitalities that Mrs. Blaine had contem

Mr. Blaine died in the room in which the attempt was made on Seward's life. The house is in what is termed the west end of Washington, where are the larger number of the palatial homes and structures that are the pride of the capital.

OLDEST MAN LIVING.

Soon to Turn His 116th Year and Has Seen George Washington.
The subject of our illustration in this paragraph is Mr. Christian Coonrod, who is one of the oldest, if not the oldest man now living in the United States. Mr. Coonrod was 116 years old last month. He was born in China," said Mr. Blykins. "She ought Pennsylvania, and moved to Delaware to have our servant girl," replied his County, Iowa, forty years ago, where he now resides, five and one-half miles northwest of Manchester, Mr. Coonrod served in the war of 1812, and says



he has seen George Washington once or twice. He is in tolerably good health for his age, and has walked

from his place to Manchester once or twice last summer. He has used to-bacco and spirits his whole lifetime up until a few years ago. He is of German descent. He remembers occurrences in early times quite well and is a great talker. Men who begin to feel the touch of old age say that Mr. Coonrod was an old man when they were in the prime of life.

Self-Confessed Beats. The leading paper in a provincial town recently published the following natrimonial advertisement:

"A young lady of enormous wealth. who is prepared to pay off all the debts of her intended husband, desires to form the acquaintance of a respectable young gentleman with a view to matrimony. Each reply to be accompanied by a photo of the sender and addressed to J. P., at the office of this paper.

The delicate hand which drew up the above lines and thereby secured a large number of offers belonged to no less a personage than Herr Itzig Schlaucheles, who had lately opened a clothing establishment in the town, says the Humoristiche Echo. neans of the photos sent in he was enabled to ascertain which of his wouldoe customers were in the habit of leav ing their debts unpaid.

Ancient Boat Exhumed. A remarkable discovery was made during the work of excavating the site

for a repairing slip now in course of construction on the shore of Lough Nengh, near the mouth of the River Blackwater, in Ireland. The workmen came upon an ancient boat imbedded under five fect of dense black bog, and measuring 23 feet long, 4 feet wid the center, tapering to 2 feet 3 inches t the end.

We wonder what the result would be if the balloon sleeves the women wear should become inflated.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phase of Homan Nature Graphically Portrayed hy Emineut Word Artists of Our Own Day -A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice Most people like to be called bad in laughing kind of way.—Atchison

Globe. In Algiers when the people desire a new ruler they begin by taking a dey

off,—Lowell Courier. Coroner-And did the deceased leav no friends? All—No. He was an old

bachelor.—Plain Dealer. The butcher is no gambler, but he is always ready to stake the lucky board-

ing house keeper.—Siftings. The politician who has been lost in the shuffle does not think much of the nack he has been with .-Piesynne.

Politics are full of uncertainties. To day a man is on the stump and next week he may be all up a tree.—Boston l'ranscript.

Figg—Tell me, is there anything crooked about Gay? Fogg—I don't know, unless it is a corkscrew.—Boston Transcript.

Poet-I have here a little poem "To Phillys." Editor—Sorry, but there is no. one on the staff by that name.—Syracuse Post.

"Your sealskin sacque is the finest I have ever seen." "Well, it ought to be, it was made from one of the educated scals."—Judge.

Stella-Just look at Miss Desplaine and Mr. Baldy over there! Miss Potter-Yes; a romance of the middle ages,

so to speak.—Vogue. Fogyduff—I have no money to spend in advertisements. Pacer—Of course

you haven't, and that's just the reason -Boston Transcript. Supt. Byrnes is after the living pic tures in New York, and they'll have

all they can do to make a bare living. Philadelphia Record. Most men make a great fuss about doing the best they can. With a wom

an it's what she can't do that bothers her.—Adams Freeman. Some men show remarkably good taste in their selection of ties until they put their necks into the matrimonial

halter.—Boston Gazette. Uncle—Tell me frankly, Fred, what is the amount of your debts? Fred-

The maiden smiled, as well she might, For there beside her sat

A youth who owned in his own right A sixteen-story flat.-Truth. Clara-Dear me! Those toilet things I rdered haven't come. Mande-Ther

I don't suppose you'll have the face to go to the ball to-night.—Life. First Burglar-Sh! There's a cop on the other side of the street! Second Burglar—Lay low, then! There ain't enough

in this job to divide .-- Judge. "Don't talk to me about compulsory vaccination!" exclaimed the man who

had his arm in a sling. "I'm sore on that subject."—Chicago Tribune. "Japan says she proposes to demolish

wife, wearily.—Atlanta Constitution. "My," said the bald-headed man

looking over the hairy heads of the football team, "how secure I would feel with a few Yale locks."-Adams Free In some parts of Kentucky ministers

dare not preach from the Acts for fear the male members of their congregation may go off between them.-Richmond

Minuie—What do you understand by the term platonic affection? Mamie It usually means that the young man feels that he cannot afford to marry.-Omaha Bee.

"Great reforms are seldom accomplished without bloodshed," was the consoling thought of the man who decided to do his own shaving.—Indian-

"Well, you are the first man I ever heard accuse Thimmins of being full of energy." "But he must be. He has been storing it up for years."-Indianapolis Journal.

McSwatters (in dime museum)-How much do you weigh with clothes on? Living Skeleton-Why, if I didn't have me togs on I wouldn't weigh anything -Syracuse Post.

Peasant (who has just insured his farmhouse)-What would I get if my house should burn down next week? Agent-In all probability three or four years in prison.—Fliegende Blaetter.

"What became of that man who had twenty-seven medals for saving people from drowning?" Wharf Minder-He fell in one day when he had all of 'em on and the weight of 'em sunk him.-Answers.

Newlight-1 see Prof. Briggs is quotd as saying that of the 90,000 ministers in this country about 50,000 could be dispensed with. Oldlight - Yes, and the church has decided that he is one of the 50,000.—New York Tribune.

Juniorus-The governor writes me in reply to my last letter asking for money that he is on the verge of giving up in despair. Sophomorocus-That's encouraging. My dad curtly informs me that he doesn't propose to give up at all.—Buffalo Courier.

Mrs. Wickwire-Did you read about that man who has been married for the third time to the woman he has been divorced from twice already? Wickwire—Yes. Seems to me that a man of that sort ought to take some sort of treatment for the habit.-Indian apolis Journal.

A Mysterious Light.

A strange light has been annoying residents between Melrose and Ashbourne, Pa., for two weeks past. The ight, as described by persons who aver having seen and pursued it, has the appearance of a powerful flame. It apparently rises from a quarry, any time between 9 p. m. and 3 a. m. After eveloping until it is large enough to travel alone, the ignas fatuus moves off

You Have Met Them. Chickens and turkeys attain the ago of ten years. The duration of a goose's life is fifty years.

instinct of his horse, and when this failed, as it sometimes, though rarely, did, he was compelled to pass the night in the woods. If he had flint and steel he made a fire; if not, he sat down at the root of a tree and held his horse until morning. In rainy weather he was often compelled to swim the swoller streams that lay in his route, or make long detours in search of a place where the stream could be forded. Yet all these hardships, and more, including

sleeping in lofts where the snow drift- as the rest, except that his circuit was

THE SISTERS AT THE CHURCH:

Hood's sarsa-Lesson partila Sarsaparilla conquers rheumatism because tt. drives out of the blood every form of impurity. It makes pure, rich blood.

"I suffered with rheumatism in my left foot. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and the pain is all gone." MISS R, R, BLAKE, Mills House, Charleston, S. C.

Hood's Pills prevent consination.

FASTEST TIME EVER MADE

Between Chicago and Florida.

The Monon route (L., N. A. and C. Railway) placed in effect on Nov. 18 the fastest schedule ever made between Chicago and Jacksonville, Fla. Train leaves at 8:32 p. m., arriving at Jacksonville, Fla., at 9:55 a. m. the second morning, making direct connection with the morning departures at that point with all diverging lines, and arrives at interior and Southern Florida points by daylight; St. Augustine and Palatka before noon; Ocala, Orlando, Sanford, Winter Park, Bartow and Tampa early in the afternoon; Titusville and Rockledge before supper, and Lake Worth before bed time. The trains are vestibuled, Pintsch lighted and steam heated, with the finest dining and sleeping car service in the world.

For full information regarding rates, pamphlets and through sleeping car tickets, call at the Monon Route Ticket Office, No. 232 Clark street.

Turks Scared at the Light. The oriental prejudice which has i so many cases barred the way to the introduction of the adjuncts of Western civilization is breaking down, but this does not appear to be the case in Turkey, where great prejudice exists against the use of electricity. The sole application in evidence in the country up to the present is the telegraph, and although large sums have been offered the government for electric lighting and telephone privileges, these have been withheld. The story goes that when the Mediterranean fleet was once an chored in the Bosphorus, the populace of Constantinople grew frantic with

dwellers further west. Shavings are coming into demand for bed and mattress filling, and the Wisconsin planing mills have struck a bonanza in picking them like hay and sending them all over the country

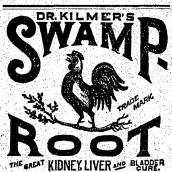
abject terror because they believed the

use of the searchlights in her majesty's

ships would lead to a visitation from

one of the dread spirits whose doings

and existence even are unknown to



Dissolves Gravel Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pain in urethra straining after urination, pain in the back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease

Liver Complaint Catarrh of the Bladder

frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 Size DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

CURES Irregularity, Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weak ness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache General Debility, Kidney Complaints in either sex. Every time it will relieve

Backache, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care' and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervonsness, sleeplessness, flatulency melancholy, or the "blues". These are sure indications of Fennale Weakness, some derangement of the Ulerus, or

Womb Troubles.

Every woman, married or single, should own and read "Woman's Beauty, Peril, Duty," an illustrated book of 30 pages, containing important information that every woman should know about herself. We send it free to any reader of this paper. All druggists sell the Pinkham medicines. Address to sonddenec, Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.



Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.



ENSION Washington, D. C. Successfully Procedutes Chains, Late Frincipal Reaming Unit Remeion Buttons, Overin Jack was, Ideal united States at Value and Maximor Unit Parket of the Commission of

MISS LUCY LEE HILL OF CHICAGO.



Miss Lucy Lee Hill, of Chicago, was unable to attend. Miss Hill is the daughter guest of honor at the recent Daughter of Confedracy ball in St. Louis, take few hours after the collapse of the Coning the place of Miss Winifred Davis, federacy. She was born during the war daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, who was at her baptism.

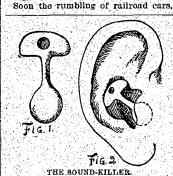
A Sound-Killer that Gives Peace and Quiot Midst the City's Roar. A man cannot control hearing as he does sight or feeling or taste. One can close the eyes if he does not want to see; no one can be compelled to taste or to smell unless he chooses to, but how can any one keep out of noises, near or distant, which in large cities abound in numberless variety?

Railroads, steamboats, factories. foundries, trolleys, street cars, planos, organs, blacksmiths, and what not unite in making life almost unbearable. To put cotton in both ears, as often suggested, does not give sufficient relief.

An optical concern near Berlin has patented and manufactures a little article which bids fair to become an absolute necessity for many dwellers in large cities. The euphonious name given to it, "antiphone," indicates its usage. In plain English this means "sound-killer." and the object is to give the one sense that needs it most a muchneeded rest. It is but a small anchor shaped piece of metal. The ball at the lower end (figure 1) fits closely into the outer canal of the ear, while the flat-tened upper part sits snugly in the hol-

low of the ear:

The human ear varies greatly in shape, and the antiphone is, therefore, made in many sizes to fit anybody; as much care should be taken in fitting antiphones as in eyeglasses.



the snorting of engines, the monotonous noise of a steamer's screw and the like will have ceased to disturb peace of the traveler; the piano next door will be no terror and the antiphone will spread its humane qualities.

A HUMAN LIGHTNING ROD.

A Man's Wonderful Experience with a Thunderbolt in Montana. Charles B. Hoffman, of Butte, Mont... has had the most wonderful experience with lightning on record. He was standing at the mouth of a mine when lightning struck him. It passed through



THIS MAN WAS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING burning the skin to a crisp on the sides and legs. It also cut his left foot on the side and bottom, breaking the bones of the foot. It stripped him of all his clothes including his shoes in a twink. ling and deposited them in a pile a few feet from where he was standing. The cloth was cut in many places as neatly as if it had been done with a razor.

Hoffman remained unconscious for an hour and a half after the shock, but is now very much a live man. He is now known in Butte as "the humai

A Life Insurance Scheme. A London manufacturing firm has devised a scheme for attracting custom and advertising itself. On Dec. 15 the amount received from each of its customers from Nov. 1 last will be reckoned up. Should it exceed £20 a free life insurance policy available for the whole of next year will be issued for the amount received. Thus, if a retail dealer has paid within that period for goods purchased the total sum of £65 this amount will be paid to his heirs in the event of his death from any cause except suicide during 1895. Similarly, its amount by the value of his pur chases during next year, will be issued at the end of it, to be in force during 1898 No individual insurance policy 10,000 camer at work in Australia.

PERFECT REST FOR THE EAR. | is to exceed £300, and no customer who is more than 60 years of age will, except by special arrangement, share in the benefits of this scheme. In case of partnership the policy will be issued to the youngest member of the firm. The contract is guaranteed by an old-established life office.—Troy Times.

A NEW LIFE PRESERVER.

Waterproof Suit in Which a Man Can Live a Month.

A Newark (N. J.) genius has invented new life preserver which will not onvides him with meat, drink and shel-



THE NEW LIFE PRESERVER. [Showing the hood open and closed.]

ter. It is claimed that in it a shipwrecked person can be kept alive a month. The lower portion of the curious device resembles a life preserving lress; the upper part is a kind of buoy or floating chamber, in which the occupant has some freedom of motion for his head and arms. Inside the enlarged upper chamber it is proposed to place provisions and water.

The upper portion is made of strong salkdoth, waterproofed and distended on a jointed cylindrical frame. Acros lowest ring a diaphragm is placed in which are two apertures for the legs which are incased in waterproof pants and boots, covered with metallic rings in order to afford protection against fishes and the sharp rocks. These rings are made to fit one within the other when the dress is folded, so as to enable the device to be stowed in small space The top of the upper chamber is inclosed by a hood, in which a window is made. An air pipe is provided leading to a respirator fastened over the mouth of the occupant. An annular air cham-ber is provided, which keeps the upper part of the apparatus well out of the

Want an Eight-Hour Day,

by the diminution in the demand for graves rather than by the increase in the supply of gravedlegers. Moreover, the occupation, as Shakespeare shows us in "Hamlet," should be carried on in a leisurely and phillosophical spirit, and this is impossible if the gravedignal of the statement of the receipts are are difficulty of the statement of the receipts. ger is overworked. It will add a nev pang to death if we know we are adding to the labors of an already overworked sexton. Philanthropists will all be cremated.-Westminster Budget.

Saw It at Last.

"One day," says an American, "I went into a bookshop in the Strand and asked for Hare's Walks in London," In America the book is sold in one thick The clerk brought it in two. Oh,' I said, as I looked at them, 'you part your 'Hare' in the middle, do you?' 'I, sir?' he said, with a bewildered look. Oh, no, sir!' I saw he didn't see the joke, so I didn't explain, but bought the books and went away. A week later I went to the same shop. As soon as the clerk saw me, he rushed from the back of the shop, laughing vociferously. Good! he shouted, Capital! Part your "Hare" in the middle! That's capital, sir, capital! "-Tit-Bits.

Battye Is All Right. Trevor Battye, the naturalist, who vas left last summer on the island of Kolguey, off the north coast of Russia, and about whose fate there was much anxiety in England, has reached Archangel in safety with his companions. He lived among the Samoyedes on the sland till a Russian trader came, who transported him to the mainland.

Safety in Salt Water.

A man may float in salt water with-out moving his hands or feet if he has the presence of mind to throw his head and allow the body to sink to the position which it will then naturally

Camels in Australia. There are at present no fewer than

DEMAND HIS HEAD.

NEW YORK BANKERS WANT CAR-LISLE'S RESIGNATION.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Other Wall Street Magnates Urge the President to Get a New Secretary of the Treas ury-The Currency Bill.

The President Is Angry.
Washington special: Mr. J. Pierpont
Morgan, the famous New York banker, and some of the other gentlemen who were taken into the President's confidence last fall concerning an issue of bonds have been making a secret visit to the White House on an important errand. They asked the removal of John G. Carlisle for the reason that he has demonstrated his unfitness to manage the finances of the country and that his continuance in office will imperil the public credit and retard improvement in the financial condition of the country. Mr. Morganighi his associates also endeavored to ascertain where the President stands with legard to the currency bill now under consideration by the House of Representatives.

President Cleveland is said by those who associate with him to be very angry at this demand of the New-Yorkers for Carlisle's head. He is exceedingly indignant that a coterie of bankers should have the effrontery to poke their noses into the administrative affairs of the government, demanding the dismissal of the reason that he has demonstrated his

government, demanding the dismissal of an official whom the President has hon an official whom the President has hon-ored with his confidence. It is pretty cer-tain that they got no satisfaction. It may be confidently stated that the Presi-dent declined to ask for Mr. Carlisleler resignation, but he is believed to have promised to look after the finances him-self during the remainder of his adminis-tration. It is known and admitted that the President informed Mr. Carlisle of



SECRETARY JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Mr. Morgan's errand and repeated mucl of their conversation to him, but Mr. Carlisle's private secretary said that his resignation would not be asked for and that he would not voluntarily tender it.

What explanation the President may

have given Mr. Morgan as to his attitude have given Mr. Morgan as to his attitude concerning the currency bill is unknown, and he is no more communicative than a sphinx on the subject to the members of his cabinet. One of them, who is opposed to the bill, said to-day that the measure had never been discussed in cabinet meeting, and all he had to go upon was the concluding paragraph of the recent message, which in general terms, indersed the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and urged the necessity of the Treasury, and urged the necessity of some kind of revenue reform. He had not heard the President say a word on the subject since, and could not say whether he approved the pending bill, but it was at least inconsistent with his previous ideas and public utterances on the subject of sound money. Yer, was the neadject of sound money. Nor was the pending bill an exact formulation of the suggestions in the treasury report, so that it could not be assumed the President was committed to it. He doubted the report that Mr. Cleveland intends to send a special message to Congress on the subject. He had not heard of any such intention and was inclined to believe the contrary.

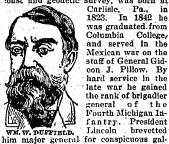
PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Amount of Cash Owed by Uncle Sam Increased in December. The monthly statement of the public debt issued from the Trensury Department shows that Dec. 31, 1894, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$910,003,605, an increase for the month of \$31,320,775. Following is a recapitude lation of the debt: Interest bearing debt The gravediggers are the latest trade to claim an eight-hour day. They complain that the hours of work at Willesden are no less than thirteen. We do not know how long it this to discuss the discussion of the control long it takes to dig a during the month, \$126,78 total debt. grave, but thirteen hours a day seems to point to an alarming mortality. In this case at all events the public will desire to see the hours of labor shortened as much as possible—preferably by the diminution in the demand for graves rather than by the increase in

and expenditures of the United States shows receipts during December amounting to \$21,800,130; disbursements, \$27;-135,460, leaving a deficit for the month of \$5,269,324 and for the six months of the present fiscal year \$27,564,465 The re ceipts from customs were \$11,203,049, against \$10,200,692 for the month of November; from internal revenue, \$9,394,039, against \$7,774,704 for November, The receipts from customs during the last six months were \$39,664,330, or only about \$161,000 less than for the first half of last year. The receipts from internal revenue during the last six months were \$82,100,782, or \$8,201,276 in excess of the first half of the last fiscal year.

HOLDS HIGH STATION.

New Superintendent of Coast and and Geodetic Survey. General William Ward Duffield, the ceneral william ward Dumed, the const and geodetic survey, was born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1823. In 1842 he was graduated from Columbia College, and served in the Maxican was on the



general of the Fourth Michigan In-fantry. President Lincoln brevetted with w. Duffered. Lincoln brevetted him major general for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Murfreesboro. As engineer he has managed many great works, and was engaged as chief engineer in the construction of the Kentucky Linion Religious when appointed to his Union Railroad when appointed to his present position. Though past 70 years of age he is still quite vigorous.

The Ute Indians who invaded Utah have consented to return to their reservation as soon as they round up their cattle. THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the

different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

OYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST, NEW-Y

The Blue Pencil in Turkey. A paragraph was published in ar Arabic journal referring to the celebrated soprano, Mme. Adelina Patti wherein it was stated that she derived by her singing a yearly income of sev eral thousand pounds. The blue pencil was hastily dashed across the lines, the reason adduced being that such news would "disturb the souls of the moral and loval female subjects of the finest pearl of the age." What this meant the censor alone could tell, unless it be he feared that some of these paragons of morality and loyalty should take it into their heads to emulate the gifted artiste in amassing wealth by singing, or in any other way by which money may be procured.

Another curious whim of this fund tionary is to elide certain letters from the proper names of individuals that may be published in the press. The name of a certain person known as I. Soltan once appeared in a paper. The "n" was crossed out, making the name read as I. Sulta. In justification of this act it was said that there was only one Sultan in the world; none other must be called by that name. Yet that par ticular person's father and grandfather were always known among their friends by the surname of Sultan, in the same manner as there are in England many families known by the name of King,-The Nineteenth Century.

Hope Crushed to Earth Will rise again in the bosom of a dyspeptic wise enough to substitute for the pseudo-tonics, which have bamboozled him out of his belief in the possibility of cure, the rea invigorant and stomachic, Hostetter's Stom ach Bitters. The billions, the nervons, the dryspeptic, the rheumatic allke derive speedy benefit from this helpful botanic medicine Persons suffering from indigestion will gain no positive permanent good from the flery, unmedicated stimulants of commerce, too unmedicated stimulants of commerce, too often used recklessly. The Bitters is immeasurably to be preferred to these as a tonic, since its pure basis is modified by the conjunction with it of vegetable ingredients of the highest remedial excellence. Mairal is prevented and remedied by it, and it infuses vigor into the weak and sickly. A wineglassful three times a day is the average dose.

New Feminine Fad. A fad which bids fair to become popu lar is now blossoming quite extensively in Washington. When the young lady thinks he is dear enough to have her photograph she has a miniature painted on a shaving-mug or mustache-cup, or, better still, some bit of china bric-a brac. In order that it shall stay fast the painting is burnt in. Of course, in case of a rupture and the selection of broken as if it were in the hands o some of our kitchen mechanics. It has not advanced far enough to be a craze, and the cost may confine it to those who can make it rather exclusive

those who can make it rather exclusive.

Beautiful faces are always features of Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendars, and they were never more charming than they are this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar for 1895 is heart shaped and is ornamented with representations of "Summer" and "Winter." A sweet little face which peeps out from a dainty cap, with the snow flakes failing all about, represents the season of ice and snow, while the sunshine of summer lights up another face at the left. The design was made by one of the most gifted water color artists in the country, and the work of the lithographer is seemingly perfect. Hood's Calendar, as usual, presents all the desired information about the lunar changes and other astronomical events. Ask your druggist for a copy, and if his supply is exhausted send six cents in stumps for one calendar, or 10 cents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Meat Not Good for Painters.

Mest Not Good for Painters Raphael lived principally on dried fruits, such as figs and raisins, eating them with bread. He had a theory that a meat diet was not good for painter.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, | ss.
LUCAS COUNTY:
FRANK J. CHEKEY makes oath that he is the cenior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & C.O., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and overy case of Catarrh that cannot be cured-by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimoulals, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. 138 Sold by Druggists, 76c. A stern discipline pervades all nature, which is a little cruel that it may

be very kind.—Spenser. KEEF UP THAT RASPING COUGH at the peril of breaking down your Lungs and Throat, rather let the afflicited immediately, resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which cures all Coughs and Colds, and ameliorates all Lung Complaints and Throat-ails.

True innocence is ashamed of noth FOR ALL THE ILLS THAT PAIN GAN BRING

Finished It Just in Time. When Alexander Melville, a carpe ter, died in New York on Saturday, his body was laid in a handsome mahogany casket that the old man had made or himself at odd moments. He began

its construction three years ago and

had just finished it. A Cheap Trip South Tickets will be sold at one fare round trip to points in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alahama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville, and Nashville, Ohattanooga & St, Louis Raliroads, on January 8, February 5, March 5, April 2 and 30, 1895. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. L. Cross, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Tobacco and Eyesight. A course of lectures at the Royal In-stitution which has created much interst is that by Captain Abney, on color blindness. Excessive tobacco smoking has long been known to be an impor-tant factor in color blindness, and Captain Abuey indorses the truth of this

Going to California?

Going to California?

The Burlington Boute is the only railway running "personally conducted" Excursions via Denyer to Colorado Springs. Sait Lake, Ogden, "Seramento, San Francisco." Stockton, "Morcod" Frence, Baker-field and Los Angeles at the lowest rates. Pullman, jourist sleeping car through without change.

Leave Chicago every Wednesday. Write or call on T. A. Grady, Excursion Manager, 211 Alpark at, Obicago.

Sarah's Heavy Earnings. Saraji Bernhardt has earned and spent more money than any other living actress. In the last twenty years she has earned and spent \$2,500,000, and circulated it with the extravagance f a princess.

"Health Insurance." That is almost as necessary as life in-surance. It means reasonable care and occasionally a little medicine—not much: A Ripans Tabule is enough in most cases.

The Chinese Way. In China a man who killed his father was executed, and along with him his schoolmaster for not having taught

SEXD your full name and address to Dobbins' Soap Mig. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., by return mail, and get, free of all cost, a coupon worth several dollars, if used by you to its full advantage. Don't delay. This is worthy attention.

In the time of Augustus a female dancer was worth \$200; a flute-player who could also dance, \$3,000; a doctor, \$700; a copyist, \$900.

LHAVE found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1805 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894. Heaven and earth fight in vain

Dr. PIERCE'S Golden Medical **DISCOVERY**

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of case, and we believe, fully of per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every

ical Discovery." were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty codiver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain. The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



KNOWLEDGE

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid lexative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is mannered by the Celifornia Fig. Syrup

every objectionable substance.
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig. Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



Yes, Jennie, I have noticed it I would not speak of it at all Were it not for the fact That I know a remedy.

I had the same experience ost inopportune, ne of those little pimple-like blotches ould appear on my face od appear on

I haven't had one for hix months now. That protects me.
I got it at the drug store.

You have seen the advertisement— I am pretty sure.

Ripans • Tabules

Is the name—three dozen in a box !
Swallow one after dinner.
Or just before bed time,
About once a week and
You will be annoyed no mov >
But more beautiful! If you
Would believe that possible. DOUGLAS



'. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform, ... stamped on sole.
From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

REVERSIBLE COLLAB COMPANY,

77 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK. 27 KILBY ST., BOSTON. ...EVERY...

Home-Seeker

SHOULD READ

Ine pamphlet recently published by the Passenger
Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, entitled
"Southern Home-Seekers' Guide for 1894."
It contains over 80 excellent leiters from Northern
armers now located in the South and other authen-

. F. MERRY, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

\$10 PAYS FOR A 5-LINE in 100 high grade papers in Illinois, \$100 lib 3 climes in 1,376 country \$100

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods, is a constructive food that nourishes, enriches the blood, creates solid flesh, stops wasting and gives strength. It is

Wasting Diseases like Consumption, Scrofula, Anamia, Marasmus, or for Coughs and

Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Loss of Flesh and

Nourishment for Bables and Growing Children. Buy only the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrapper. Send for pamplet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

General Debility. Scott's Emulsion has no equal as

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Drugglete. 50 cents and \$1.

Scott's Emulsion

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 98 South Jefferson Street, - Chicago



AROUND THE EARTH

OCCURRENCES THEREIN FOR A WEEK.

MEXICO IS FOR WAR.

STAND NO NONSENSE FROM GUATEMALA

Capt. Dreyfus Drummed Out-Death Comes to Many by Fire and Accident-Now Austria Dips Into the American Sugar Bowl.

The steamer from Acapulco to San The steamer from Acapanic to Salar Francisco, brings the information that Mexico is making great preparations to crush Guatemala. At Acapulo over four thousand Mexican troops are massed awaiting transportation to Guatemala. awaiting transportation to Guatemala. Another body of 1,500 troops was near the city with over a dozen Krupp guns. A strong, well-equipped force like this would be able to defeat any army that Guatemala can put into the field. There was much excitement at Acapulco over these warlke preparations, but the government stopped the dispatch of any telegraph reports of army movements.

IS ON A FIRMER BASIS.

Comparative Statement of Failure in the United States. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of

Trade says:
Failures for 1894 are fully reported, being 13,885 in the United States and 1,856 in the Dominion of Canada. Liabilities in the United States were \$172,992,856, and in Canada \$17,616,215. Neither the decrease of over half in this country, nor the increase of over 40 per cent, in Can-ada is surprising, but the statement shows that most of the decrease in the United States is in manufacturing liabilities, while the entire increase in Canada is in liabilities of trading concerns. A few States, including New York and Pennsylvania, show more failures than in 1893, and in a few Southern States the amount of liabilities in large but no control of the states. of liabilities is larger, but in central and western States, very much smaller. The failures have been 12.5 in every thousand firms doing business; the liabilities have averaged \$132.77 to each firm in trade, and in proportion to the volume of solven business represented by all clearing hou exchanges, \$7.63 for every \$1,000. The review places in a clear light the fact that prices of commodities are at the lowest level ever known.

Death in Terrible Form

By the explosion of a hoiler in C. B Wilson's sawmill at Metz, Mo., four mer were badly hurt, two of them probably fatally. An explosion at the Moyer Cokplant at Uniontown, Pa., resulted in the injury of six men, four of whom will die Corning mill No. 2 of the Minmi Powder corning min. 70.2 of the animal rowder works, located five miles north of Xenia Ohio, exploded, completely demolishing the building and killing three men. Two miners were at work in the colliery a Hazelton, Pa., when the breast closed in on them, crushing them almost beyon: recognition. Both men were married and leave large families.

French Officer Publicly Disgraced. Convicted of disclosing important information concerning the war department, Capt. W. Fred Dreyfus of the French army was publicly degraded at Paris, sentenced to deportation and im-prisonment in a fortress for life. His epaulettes were torn off by a non-commis-sioned officer, his sword broken and thrown at his feet, and, manacled, he was led around the public square. He at tempted many times to proclaim his in-nocence, but each time he essayed to speak the roll of drums drowned his at-

Driven Insane by His Daughter S. H. Hutchins, of Denver, father o Miss Gertrude Hutchins, who married Clarence W. Clark, an adventurer, Nov 13 on two days' acquaintance, has be come insane through brooding over his daughter's escapade. Recently he wan-dered away from home. He has been found at Omalia, and as he is completely broken down his wife has asked to hav him arrested so that he may receive prop

Nearly Wiped Out by Fire Hamilin, a small town and the county seat of Lincoln County, W. Va., was almost wiped out by fire. The fire originated in the Eagle flour mills and soon spread to the Hamilin Handle Factory, a large plant, and also to a large sawmill. All these buildings and several smaller ones were entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire and extent of loss are not

Austria Has a Woe. Now Austria-Hungary joins Germany in a formal protest against the violation

of the treaty existing between Austria and the United States by the discriminatand the United States by the discriminating duty on bounty-paid sugars. This protest recites the so-called favored nation clause of the treaty of 1892, articles 5 and 6, which are identical with the same articles in the treaty with Prussia, concluding in 1828.

Firemen Meet Death.

Toronto, Ont., was visited by a million dollar fire at 3 o'clock Sunday morning which resulted in the death of two fire men and serious injury of five, and the destruction of the Globe newspaper build-ing on Yonge street, in the heart of the business part of the city, and three fine business blocks.

Say the Utes Are Troublesome. A delegation from Indian Creek and Monticello, Utah, tells Governor West that the southern Ute Indians are committing numerous depredations

General Post Dead. Philip Sidney Post, member of Congress from the Tenth District of Illinois, died at the Hamilton Hotel, in Washington Sunday morning.

Dr. F. L. Harold Killed Instantly. At Harrodsburg, Ky., Sheriff John 1 an Arsdall shot and almost instantly killed Dr. F. L. Harrod. The causes leading up to the killing are attributable to the recent election in that county. The dend man leaves a young wife, a most charming woman, who was a Miss Wallace, of Lexington.

Dies Suddenly in a Church. At Detroit Mrs. Susan Rowe, aged 74 expired Sunday morning while at divine services in the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, which she had attended for many years.

Seven Hurt in a Collision. Two passenger trains collided on the Philadelphia and Reading Road near Germantown, Pa, Thursday seven persons were hurt The cause of the wreck was a misplaced switch. Both engineers saved themselves by jumping. The engines were ruined and two cars were splintered.

Shot by an Armenian. It is reported that the Governor of Bit-It is reported that the Governor of Bit-lis, Tanisin Pasha, who commanded the military operations in the Sassoun dis-trict, where so many outrages have been reported, has been assassinated by an Armenian, who committed suicide. DISGRACE TO CHICAGO.

Scurvy Scoundrels Robbing the City and Bleeding the Unfortunates.

The Chicago Post says: Corruption in almost every form pervades the police justice system of Chicago. The justices themselves may not be guilty of contaminating their hands with base bribes, but innting their hands with base bribes, but the hangers on in these so-called courts are usually men without principle, bent only on getting hold of such money of the unfortunate victims of police justices as they can selze by means fair or foul. Nearly every station is which police court is held has a victous criminals prominent in the proceedings as there are, in the cells. The special bailor who robs the wretches who are arrested; the shyster lawyer; the man with a pull, who extorts money from the criminals under a specious promise of being able to have their punishment mitigated, and last and most dangerous is the man who really

most dangerous is the man who really has a "pull," who can secure the suspen-sion of fines and who does so for a considsion of fines and who does so for a consideration paid to him by the prisoner. The figures taken from the records in the offices of the city attorney, city prosecutor, comptroller and the various police courts show an amazing disproportion between the fines stayed and the fines collected in police courts in the months of October and November, 1894. Over \$38,000 fines were imposed, and but \$6,000 collected.

WHERE IS BARRETT SCOTT?

Strange Disappearance of a Default-ing Nebraska County Treasurer. Bart Scott, defaulting treasurer of Holt County, Nebraska, is reported to have been hanged Monday night by vighave been hanged Monday night by vig-ilauts. There are many rumors aftoat in regard to Scott's disappearance, and some believe that Scott has been disposed of, that he has been either hanged or his body weighted and dropped into the Nio-brars. River in the quicksands. Others believe that it is only a ruse for Scott's escape and that he has fied to parts unknown, while a few think that Scott's own friends have put him out of the way to keep him from telling on them. Bar-rett Scott, while serving his second term own friends have put him out of the way to keep him from telling on them. Barrett Scott, while serving his second term as treasurer of Holt County, Nebraska, about eighteen months, disappeared from his home in O'Neill. He was traced to Mexico and a long fight ensued over bringing him back to the States. The Holt County Sheriff came back without him, and after a long delay he was brought home. He was arraigned and convicted of stealing \$70,000. The county sued his bondsmen, but Aug. 20 the District Court decided that Scott and not his bondsmen was responsible. Scott. his bondsmen was responsible. Scott was out on bail. The case has attracted much attention all over the whole West.

REVENUE FALLING OFF.

Proposal to Increase Tax on Ferment

ed Liquor \$1 a Barrel.

Driven by the inexorable necessity of raising more money with which to meet the current expenses of the Government, allies of the powers that be are about to move for an increase of \$1 a barrel in the tax on fermented liquors. The revenues would be swollen \$30,000,000 or more by would be swollen \$30,000,000 or more by that means. Beer is now taxed \$1 as barrel, and the income from the beer tax for the fiscal year 1893-94 was \$28,618,000. The year preceding it amountion of beer in the United States averages \$3,000,000 barrels, of which 10 per cent., or 3,300,000 barrels, is manufactured in Illinois, Chicago being the great center of production in the State. There was some talk before Congress convened of enlarging the tax on spirits, but this suggestion was frowned upon by the Treas. enlarging the tax on spirits, but this sug-gestion was frowned upon by the Treas-ury Department, as the change coming right on top of the new law would in-volve the revenue bureau in inextri-cable confusion and complications, and it was abandoned as inexpedient. Not so with beer, however. That is a sim-ple proposition, the tax business being easily in control easily in control.

WAS BURIED ALIVE.

Woodbridge (N. J.) Grave-Diggers Say Blood that Oozed from a Grave.
Woodbridge, N. J., is agitated over a story told by grave-diggers regarding what they beliefe to have been a living burial. Henry Trappe, 60 years old, a character of the village, died about seven weeks ago, and was buried in the "poor lot." A week or two later, while digging a grave alongside of Trappe's, the diggers assert that blood cozed through the soil into the new grave. The diggers kept their own counsel until a few years ago. Superstitious people at once jumped to the conclusion that Trappe had been buried alive, and old cronies of his said that he frequently when alive went into trances that lasted ten or twelve hours. Blood that Oozed from a Grave.

SUICIDE WITH ODD FEATURES. Man at Little Rock Drowns Standing

Straight in the River.

At Little Rock, Ark., despondent hecause he could get no work, John Wein lower bridge across the Arkansas River. In the morning pedestrians were horrified to see the suicide's body standing straight up in the water, only the top of his head being exposed. The river is so shallow that Weinberg's feet stuck in the mud, and he drowned or perished from cold in water up to his eyes. His watch was running when his body was recovered.

Rockefeller's Liberality President Harper has received \$175,000 from John D. Rockefeller as a present to the Chicago University and \$20,000 from Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell to establish a course of lectures in Bombay, India, upon the relations of the religions of the world. He made public this addition to the institution's resources at the winter convocation in the Auditorium Wednesday night and received for the donors the hearty applause of the 1,000 students and the host of professors and tutors who sat with him on the stage. The gift of the foun-der of the university was the result of the President's recent visit to New York. The thing most needed was ready cash to pay the current expenses. All the donations had been for the endowment fund. Mr. Rockefeller assented to the request, and sent the word to draw on him for the sum named, to be due at intervals during the collegiate year after next July.

Was a Great Success.

Gov. Rich and the several newly elected State officers of Michigan, were inducted into office Tuesday with most imducted into office Tuesday with most impressive ceremonies at Lansing. No such thing as inauguration day has been before known in Michigan, but the exercises were so successful that in all probability the innovation will become a fixture. Representative hall was filled to overflowing, the assemblage including a large number of most distinguished citizens of the State. In the center of the great hall upon a platform erected for the purpose were seated the Governor and his staff, the newly elected State officers and numerous other dignifactors of the and numerous other dignitaries of the State, General Russell A. Alger presid-ed and Chief Justice McGrath delivered an appropriate address and administered the oath of office with great solemnity.

Two Fatally Hurt. Two persons were fatally injured and many others scriously hurt by the wreck of the Chicago and Northwestern's "owl" train to Waukegan at Fullerton avenue, Chicago, late Tuesday night.

Many Hundreds Perish.

were lost in the recent gale. The gales caused immense damage on the island of Heligoland. Part of the town was washed away. The Berlin Minister of Public Works has gone to examine into the con-dition of affairs. Snowstorms prevail throughout Europe. The heaviest fall has heen in Silesia where relieves traffic is been in Silesia, where railway traffic is partly suspended. In Italy there are high walls of snow on each side of the streets. Many deaths from freezing are reported.

DINE AT ONE TABLE.

Cleveland and Hill Meet in a Friendly

Way at the White House.
The President and Senator David B. Hill shock hands Thursday night in the White House, Then the President and the Senator sat down to dinner, and afterward they went to the smoking-room, where the President enjoyed his cigar while he and the Senator, who have been estranged so long, chatted as they used to chat when they were first elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the ernor and Lieutenant Governor at the State of New York. That was years ago—some thirteen years ago. All Wash-ington is buzzing. Everylody is asking what it means, and nobody knows. It has been more than thirteen months since Senator Hill crossed the threshold of the White House. His last previous visit was paid March 8, 1898, when he called to pay his respects to the newly inaugurated President. Since then it is doubtful if the two men have ever met. Indeed, they carefully avoided each other in all public as well as private gather

CENSUS NEARING COMPLETION. Twelve Reports Now in the Hands of

the Printers.

The eleventh census will be practically completed within the time allotted by Congress, March 4 next. Col. Wright, the acting superintendent, stated that there was no question of the ability of the office to complete its work by that time. The only volumes whose manuscripts are not yet in readiness for printing are the last volume of population and part of the volume of vital statistics. The latter cannot be completed until the former is finished. Twelve reports are at the Government ished. Twelve reports are at the Govern-ment printing office out of control of the bureau, and several volumes a month will hereafter probably be issued. The texts of the final reports on manufactures, farms, homes and mortgages, pauperism and crime, and one or two other reports and crime, and one or two other reports are in course of revision. The force of the office has been reduced to 290, and dismissals will be frequent during the next two months, probably about 150 remaining on Feb. 1.

RESULT OF POSTAL GROWTH.

New International and Domestic Money-Order Offices,

As a result of increase of postal business during the last three months twenty ness during the last three months twenty-nine international money-order offices, ninety domestic money-order offices and 102 limited money-order offices have been established throughout the country. Among the new international offices are Neoga, Ill.; Clayton and Winamac, Ind.; Mystic. Iowa: Homer and Imler Clar Irstic, Iowa; Homer and Imlay City Iich.; Wolverton, Minn.; Johnstown and Iilton, N. D.; and Lodi, South Milwaukee and South Superior, Wis.

Burrows Is Chosen,

The joint caucus of the Republican members of the Michigan Legislature upon the short term United States Senatorship-took place in Representative Hall Thursday night. Julius Cesar Burrows, the Kalamazoo Congressman, was chosen on the second ballot, receiving 70 of the 131 votes, Olds being second with 32, and Patton third with 25. On the first ballot Burrows received 64, Olds 32 and Pat-

Couple of Lovers Drown Henry Clemens, aged 26, and Miss Lillie Dils, aged 21, prominent young people of Independence, Ohio, were drowned while skating on the Maumee River, nea Defiance. They fell into a hole and sunk at once and the hodies were not recovered for nearly an hour. The young couple were to have been married in the near future.

Robbers Make a Mistake. A passenger from near the scene of the train robbery which occurred at York, Ala., Monday night, states that the robbers secured only \$17. They mistook, it is believed, the local passenger for the through train, which is said to have car

Is Now a Pauper.
Stephen Roper, 71 years of age, and the author of technical books for engineers and firemen which years ago gave him much fame, has been abandoned by his relatives and is a pauper in the hands of

the St. Louis police. Killed by Burglars, caped, but their identity is known to the

Mexico Makes a Demand. The Mexican Government has made formal and specific demand on Guate mala, indicating the amount of damages inflicted by invading Guatemalans. The total indemnity asked is \$1,868,544.

Eight Persons Burned Alive Fire started in a French laundr Edgeware road, London, Wednesday n ing and eight persons asleep in the build-ing were burned to death.

Will Guarantee the Notes.
The Newfoundland Legislature has
passed a bill guaranteeing the notes of
the Union and Commercial Banks.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Ohicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@6; hogs, shipping grades, \$8.50 @4.76; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.94; wheat, No. 2 red, 53@54c; corn, No. 2, 44½@45½c; oats, No. 2, 29@30c; rye, No. 2, 48@50c; butter, choice creamery, 23@24c; eggs, fresh, 19@20c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 50@55c.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3@5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.75; sheep; common to prime, \$2@3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@58c; corn, No. 1 white, 43@43½c; oats, No. 2 white, 83@34c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@5 hogs, \$3@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 51@51½c; corn, No. 2, 42@42½c; oats, No. 2, 20½@30½c; rye, No. 2, 52@54c.

No. 2, 52@54c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$8.50@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@5; sheep, \$1.25@4; wheat, No. 2, 53@54c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42½@43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32@33c; rye, No. 2,

Detroit— Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@4.75; sheep, \$2@3.25; wheat, No. 1 white, 55@56c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 45@40c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c; rye, No. 2, 55@56c.

55@56c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 54@55c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43@44c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@33½c; ryc, No. 2, 50@52c.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@
4.75; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 56½@57c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 46@47c; oats, No. 2 white, 35@36c.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 58@58½c; corn, No. 3, 41@42c; oats, No. 2 white, 31@32c; barley, No. 2, 53@55c; rye, No. 1, 49@51c; pork, mess, \$11.00@11.50.

New York-Cattle, \$3@5.50; hogs, \$3.50 Many Hundreds Perish.

A London dispatch says: It has now (62c; corn, No. 2, 51(651/4c; oats, white, been ascertained that 322 fishermen belonging to Hull, Grimsby, and Yarmouth

26c; eggs, Western, 23(225c. WHEN THE YEAR GROWS OLD.

When the year grows old, And the sunflower's gold Furns to common dross and crumbles into brown and earthly mold, When the sunlit skies And my true love's eyes Fade and pale before the splendor of the

aster's purple dyes; Then the copse-entangled byways, and the forests and the fields.

Flecked with bits of flaming crimson that

the fiery maple yields. Feel the touch of melancholy that the fleeting moments hold. And the billtops wear a halo—when the year grows old.

When the year grows old, And the fall wind cold Pipes and whistles down the highway like a hovden overbold.

When the gray clouds frown And the thistle down Flits and trips a merry measure in its silver spangled gown; Then the bazel nuts are falling in a mad

and mazy trance, And the rustling leaves are calling to the thistic's airy dance; Yet a touch of melancholy rests upon the

wood and wold. And the sun is velled and hazy—when the year grows old.

When the year grows old-When the bright days fold Their phantom tents and speed adown the centuries untold; When the moments fly,

And the hours slip by Like the shuffle of a footstep or the twinkle of an eve: Then the sumac clad in glory holds the ford above the mill.

And the oak tree, grim and hoary, guards the pass upon the hill; But a task of melancholy to the sons of

That the earth is filled with folly-and the year grows old. -[S. Q. Lapius.

TWO FATAL IMPULSES.

"While I was in business out West two years ago," said Hugh Janenny to a New York Sun representative. "a case of thieving that was unique startled the entire Northwest. The city I was in is a lake port of more than ordinary consequence, and a great deal of grain, timber, and ore find an outlet through it, and it has banking houses that would do honor to a more pretentious town than that collection of primitive buildings on the verge of the roughest country on the continent. In one of the larges financial institutions the sum of \$80,000 was missing one spring day, and everybody from the President down was greatly exercised, and strenuous exertions were made to discover the criminal. There were not more than half a dozen men in the concern who had access to the vault where the money was stored, and all were of the most exemplary character and had been in the employ of the bank for a long time. Detectives were brought on from Chicago and other points, and every effort was made to get some trace of the thief or thieves, but at the end of more than a month of searching in-quiry the Vidocqs were compelled to give up and announce their inability to place even the slightest suspicion upon any member of the staff. The money which was in a package of bills of large denominations, had vanished as mysteriously as though it had dissolved into the air. In the course of a couple of months business went on again just the same, the stockholders made the deficit good. and it was only now and then that the good people of the town referred

to the loss easually.
"About a year after the money disappeared one of the youngest of the clerks in the bank came to the President, displayed a letter from a friend in the East asking him to go into business with him, and offering to furnish the necessary capital.

The clerk said the opportunity for success in the venture outlined by his friend was so promising that he had come to the conclusion that he Chicago's Market street thugs, caught had come to the conclusion that he red handed while committing a burglary Thursday night, shot and killed Officer therefore tendered his resignation. great reluctance by his superior my senses were fully restored I this law and shoot the horses, feed few people who were not more or less officer, for the clerk was one of the model young men of the town and a window and laid her on a bank near feed value placed upon a horse is in use to lessen the attendant disfiguramember of several religious organiarranged to give him a banquet in the dining hall of the leading hotel. s sharp in the Northwest as soon as success, and it was so arranged that it should be prolonged by speech-making and jollification until midulght, when the boys in a body would except their young triand to the the October sets in. The dinner was a escort their young friend to the station and give him a farewell cheer as the train pulled out. It happened that one of the party who was just tipsy enough to know what he was doing stepped on to the handbag, which was on the floor near the clerk's chair. Taking a piece of chalk from his pocket the joker said as he

bag: Well, boys, here he goes with the \$80,000.

The clerk took the bag away from iressing the company in a grave

silence.

away his face was strained against transmitted along the nerves to the HAWAII IS UP AGAIN. the window frame smiling a last muscles controlling respiration. By adleu. Now it happened that one of this means the egress of air during the local police force was on the expiration is delayed, and the var same train, going down the line ous exits are closed. When the somewhere for a prisoner. This man pressure, however, reaches a limit, knew the clerk well, and, approach-ing him from behind, clasped him ful blast of air is expelled, and the

about the shoulders, saying:

"'So you thought you would get away with the money; come now, you are my prisoner. Where's the \$80,000?"

"This coming on top of the other strain was too much for the clark.

strain was too much for the clerk, and leaning back in his seat he covered his face with his hands and sobbed, 'It's here in this bag.'

and he was amazed at the confession and, taking the culprit into custody. returned to town by the next train. The affair was a nine days' wonder. The clerk told how he stole the The clerk told how he stole the money, and then everybody saw how it is an art in which a steady hand, easily it was done. He had gone skilful fingers and a good eye for down into the vault one afternoon shortly before closing and had seen the packages of large bills there. He said he was selzed with an irresistible desire to take the money, and on eye), matches it from his stock as to package to his room, stored it an old bag, and waiting until nightfall, carried it to the woods, and hid the plunder among the rocks. A hundred times during the investigation he said he was tempted to tell the blows it, like glass is blown into a President the truth, and return the plunder, but something whispered to him that with so much money he could make a good start in business the condition of the ocular cavity. If somewhere, and if successful he

shown the President of the bank. great deal. He is now serving a sentence that will be a warning to the boys of the town, whenever they think of taking something that does ot belong to them."

THE TOOTH WAS PULLED.

It Took a Railroad Wreck to Extract the Molar.

"At one time in my early practice in a country town," said a dentist the other day, "there came to me a ble artistic knowledge is required to paint a life-like tris. The colors are the other day, "there came to me a blowpipe, and then the crystal cornea very nervous woman to have a tooth extracted. She carried on so that I could scarcely get her into the chair, and as soon as I nut the forces are the tris made from imported and as soon as I put the forceps crystal, which is the clearest and pur-near her mouth she screamed and est obtainable. After being melted

worse than the other, I suggested painted on the ball, is now complete, that I should take her to the nearest and only remains to be fitted in the large town, where a dentist admin-istered gas. Well, the tooth hurt her so that at last she consented, and eighteen months. After that period

and I had to give it up and take her back home. I was thoroughly provoked and very annoyed, but she had money, and was paying for her fool-ishness, so I tried to restrain my feel-

by,
"She was pretty badly bruised, zations. He was popular, too, with the young men of all classes, and on the evening of his departure it was a fine thought occurred to me. among the wild droves a finely bred the diling hall of the leading hotel.

"The next moment I had out my stallion, and a colt, supposed to be forceps and the next I had out the The clerk came to the hall carrying forceps and the next I had out the his handbag and a light overcoat; it aching tooth. Two hours later one was in the early fall, and the weather of the physicians who had been sumness, and, as she opened her eyes and saw me standing by her side, she clapped her hand to her jaw and ox-

terrible, but I didn't think it would be so bad as that. However, though, it's out at last!"

Then she went to sleep, and it was a week before she knew the real facts of the case.' "Did she pay you anything extra?" asked the writer.

"No," smiled the dentist. "but the wrote \$80,000 on one side of the railway company did-\$2,500-and I got half."

Sneezing

Dr. Scanes Spicer, reading a paper his friend with a smile, led him back the other day before the Chemists' to his seat at the table, and then ad-Assistants' Association on 'Sneez dressing the company in a grave ing," told his hearers that the act o sneezing has always been regarded "I can assure you this is no jok- as supernatural, and by many races ing matter. You all know how seriously the loss of that money affected
every man in the bank with which I
obsolute, of making some remark had the honor to be connected, and directly after sneezing. Sneezing not one of us from the President was regarded as a sign of impeding down did not feel at the time that we death during the plague of Athens. would be more or less guilty in the Many classical writers make especial eyes of the public until the thief was reference to sneezing, and some supcaught. By all means let us have posed that during sneezing devils

or more jokes of this kind."

"The chalking of '\$80,000' on the bag had been greeted with shouts of laughter, but it was a sober gatherwere expelled.

Sneezing itself is a reflex nervous action, and is brought about by mechanical irritation to the ends of ing when the clerk concluded, and, the nerve fibres which occur in the taking his handkerchief, expunged the inscription. There were frowns for the luckless instigator of the joke, and the dinner was concluded in ture affecting the tissue of the nose, It was with many expres- a nerve impulse is transmitted to the of good will and many hearty brain and certain nerve centers in handshakes that the clerk said his the medulia oblengata are affected: farewells, and when the train flashed this results in certain impulses being

patient sneezes.' OPTICS MADE TO ORDER.

The Artificial Eves as Good se the Natural in all Ways Except One.

"Oh, what is this thing called Light," asks the blind boy of the poet, and while modern science can-not answer him, it can produce arti-"The police officer had been joking ficial eyes which cannot be distinguished from natural ones so far sppearance goes. A glance at the workshop of an optist will give but little information as to the process of manufacturing an artificial eye; it is an art in which a steady hand,

the impulse of the moment had piled color, then as to size, and after exthe packages in the hollow of his ceedingly careful measurements and left arm, threw his light overcoat negligently over it, and walked to make an eye which will be exactly through the streets with the money like the natural one, except that it as unconcernedly as though out for will not see. He uses a peculiar a stroll after dinner. He took the kind of enamel to make the eyeball, package to his room, stored it an old every manufacturer having his own

somewhere, and if successful he the patient's eyeball is perfect what would in time repay every penny of is called the three-quarter ball prothe amount with interest. the amount with interest.

"Under the most rigid examinations on the part of the bank authorities and by the detectives he reliated and was at the end when the eyeball permits, and an arabic nave of this kind cannot possititles and by the detectives ne to tained his nerve, and was at the end of the investigation as far from sustificial eye of this kind cannot possibly be detected, except that, of course, bly be detected, except that, of course, bly be detected on the sum of the su staff. At the expiration of a year the pupil does not contract or dilate, and a half he wrote a friend instruc-. If the ball is gone then the motion is tions to write such a letter as he had much more restricted, but it will still move in sympathy with the other eye.

Most people are astonished to learn He secured the booty, and would Most people are astonished to learn have escaped but for the lack at the that an artificial eye is not globular. supreme moment of nerve, of which but only a thin piece of curved enhe had shown that he possessed a amel. A little reflection will show that it could not be put into the cavity, if it were globular, and being in could not be got out, for false eyes, like false teeth, should be taken out every night and replaced in the morn-

ing.

The thin section of the bulb have a right or left ing been shaped into a right or left eye, as the case may be, the iris is painted on . The majority of optists make their own colors, and considernear her mouth she screamed and est obtainable. After being melted bounced about so that I couldn't do it is shaped and then placed over the anything with her. anything with her. iris and cemented in position. The 'After two or three visits, each eye, after the little veins have been

I took her there, about twenty-five it becomes dull, owing to the saline miles by rail. "I went armed with a pair of for-eps as a matter of habit, and when costs from \$15 to \$50. They are "I went armed with a pair of host costs from \$15 to \$50. They are ceps as a matter of habit, and when we got to the place and she saw the never made from glass; only the cheap ones that may be bought the cheap ones that may be bought arms." factured from that material.

Wild Horses in Nevada.

R. L. Fulton, the representative of ings. the land department of the control 'About ten miles out of town, and Pacific Railroad in Nevada, is in the "About ten miles out of town, and as the train was going along about city. He says that men who have given the subject much attention as holding her jaw and I was holding sert that there are now running wild mine in the seat beside her, we came into collision with something in Nevada 200,000 head of horses, and that they are multiplying at a rapid on the line, and the last thing I rate, notwithstanding the efforts knew we were rolling down an embankment and being piled up in a very promiscuous fashion.

"I don't know how it came about, but I wasn't hurt much, and when are feeding hogs take advantage of this law and shoot the horses feed. of the comparative uselessness of horseflesh in that State. one of his get, was for several seasons men, who sought to capture him. His ranging ground was on the Evans ranch, near Iron Point, and he successfully eluded all the attempts made to make him a prisoner. was described as a magnificent specimen of equine flesh, of wonderful fleetness, and is supposed to have died in his wild state. There are many fine colts among the various herds, but they possess but little value. A large percentage of the wild horses are found in the neighborhood of Elko and Iron Point. The pornaod of Eiko and Iron Point. The object in destroying them is to preserve the feed, which they naturally consume, for sheep and hogs, which have a marketable value.

Listen for the Deer Bell.

When you go a-hunting listen for the tinkling of a bell. This may seem an odd suggestion, but there is reason for it. A gentleman who was fishing in the Piscataquis woods, far from the habitations of men, not long ago, was surprised at the sound of a bell which came from the forest near by. It seemed to be bout, and he was puzzled beyond measure to guess the cause. When he had returned to the farm house he mentioned the mysterious tinkling. himself upon occasion, laughed at the fisherman's conjectures, and then explained that there are deer in the woods wearing bells, are put on by the hunters in close season, when the animals are easily caught. The object is, of course, to furnish those in the secret with a means of finding the deer when the time for hunting comes. -[Farmington (Me.) Independent.

The Congo Railroad in Africa has cost \$62,000 per mile to construct.

SENATE RENEWS THE DISCUS. SION.

Military Academy Appropriation Bill Passed-House Sharply Stirred Up by Debate on Pending Currency Bill

-Mr. Hendrix Opens the Fight. At the National Capital.

The Hawaiian question was again brought before the public in the Senate Friday by the discussion of the tion introduced by Mr. Lodge, of Massa-chusetts, calling on the Secretary of the Navy: for information as to why the United States battleships had been withdrawn from Hawaiian waters. The debate, which was interesting throughout, consumed the greater part of the mora-ing hour and at its close the resolution took its place on the calendar and can now be taken up only by unanimous con-sent. The debate was listened to atten-tively by Senators and visitors in the gal-leries. The general debate on the cur-rency bill consumed the time of the House. The feature of the day's debate was the speech made in opposition to the measure by Representative Hendrix, a New York banker. The situati that confronted the treasury and the country, he said, had not come suddenly upon us nor without ample warning. A finance minister of France had once remarked minister or brance had once remarked, sarcastically that God was good to drunken people, little children and the people of the United States to go out of the business of furnishing currency for the country as a bank issue? Mr. Hendrix asked. If not, what was it going to do in order to avoid the financial bad lands? Were the people transgressing every law of finance, defying the world, and continue to do what every other nation had failed to do? To illustrate the result of the present system, Mr. Hendrik pointed to the large system, Mr. Hendrix pointed to the large accessions of gold made by the Bank of France and the Bank

France and the Bank of England at out expense. The former yesterday held 2,900,000,000 gold frames, the latter £33,000,000 in gold. The capital and the gold bullion of the world was resting in these great pools, waiting to see what this country would do; whether it would become a bankrupt unable to meet its obligations. Mr. Hendrix depicted graphically the present anomalous situation, the credit of the United States extion, the credit of the United States ex-cellent, money idle, the banks full, enter-prise at the lowest ebb, men living from hand to mouth and the treasury fighting to keep its head above water. He de-scribed at some length the process by which the gold was withdrawn by specu-lators for shipment abroad, and then pro-ceeded to contrast this with the situation in France, where the Bank of France re-fused to nay excent where actually necesfused to pay except where actually neces Rused to pay except where actually necessary, more than 5 per cent. of gold on its demand obligations. These aggressions on our gold reserve must be stopped, and if the pending bill would stop them, afford relief, take the Government out of the banking business as it had been taken out of the silver husiness, he would vote for it. Mr. Hepburn, formerly solicitor of the treasury, briefly replied to Mr. Hendrix, whom he described as a self-heralded national banker who came with nersided national canker who came with oracular utterances to tell the House what to do. Mr. Hepburn said his self-laudation was impaired by the recollection of his speech sixteen months ago, when the same conditions existed. Mr. when the same conditions existed arrangement of the panacea for all financial ills in the repeal of the Sherman silver law. Mr. Hepburn declared that Mr. Hendrix had pointed out unwittingly the same of the same the remedy for the present evil when he told the House that the great banking houses of Europe exercised their discretion about depleting their gold vaults. Why will not the Secretary of the Treasure of the ury exercise the same discretion? he asked, amid a round of applause. The exercise of this discretion did not impain the credit of European banks. Who dared to say that the credit of this country, with 63,000,000 of people behind it and an unlimited taxing power, would be im-paired because it refused to kneel at the

emands of the shylocks? In the House Saturday Congre To the House Saturday Congressman Cockran made a vigorous speech against the currency bill. He advocated the Baltimore plan. He was seconded by Mr. Lacey of Iowa, Mr. Bland of Missouri, and Mr. Pence of Colorado, while Mr. Boatner of Louisiana and Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi exhorted their party to unite in support of the measure.

Avoiding the Doctor.

Doctor Sanderson, an old Scotch physician, used to tell some droll stories of the medical profession in his early days. In the first years of his practice smallaccustomed to her face in the glass, refused to make use of any such prepara-

tion. "Faith." she exclaimed, when one was recommended to her, "afore I

paint. I maun putty!" Doctor Sanderson himself was used to heroic measures in treating his patients. When one came to him suffering from toothache, he asked but one question: "Which is it?"

Then, when the offending molar was shown, out it came. So well known was his lack of cere

mony that the ignorant/were chiefly anxious to escape him. The story goes that as he was passing along the street one day a sweep rolled from top to bottom of a staircase, outside one of the houses

"Are you burt?" called the doctor, running forward.
"Not a bit, doctor, not a bit," replied

the man, in haste, "Indeed I feel a' the PRICES.

During the gold fever in California the price of board was from \$5 to \$15 a

day in San Francisco. A Countess of Anjou in the twelfth century gave 200 sheep for a copy of a favorite set of sermons.

The sum of \$500 for a pair of boots was deemed reasonable during the last days of the confederacy. A suit of chain mail, such as was used

about the time of William the Conqueror, often cost \$1,000. Demosthenes paid 2 chalchi, that is, less than I cent. for two waxen tablets,

to make a memorandum. The first bits of India rubber that were sold in London for crasers brought about 75 cents a cubic inch.

During the reign of Trajan, a Roman laborer paid 6 cents for two pieces of woolen cloth to serve as socks.

The huge masks in which actors played on the Greek stage in the time of Acschylus cost 50 cents apiece

A Pompelian hand mirror of brass cost 78 cents; of silver, \$9.27, and the seller guaranteed to keep it bright.